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VOL. CVI. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,757. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1906.—10 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

ast for Friday and Saturday:
cky—Fair Friday and Saturday.
ana—Fair Friday and Saturday; er in north portion Friday; light ble winds.
nnessee—Fair Friday and Saturday.

THE LATEST.

The reception to William J. Bryan in Madison Square Garden, New York, last night was such as has been rarely, if ever, accorded to a private citizen in the history of the United States. The garden was packed with 20,000 people, and the streets and avenues outside were choked for blocks with other thousands who had gathered to see the distinguished Nebraskan. Mr. Bryan upon his entry to the hall was cheered eight minutes. His address was preceded by speeches by Gov. Folk, of Missouri; Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and Augustus Thomas, of New York. Mr. Bryan's speech was more than one hour in duration, and touched largely on political issues. It is published in full on page 3 of this number of the Courier-Journal.

Although nearly every county in the Ninth congressional district yesterday instructed for a different candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress, it is claimed by the friends of J. N. Kehoe that he will be nominated on the first ballot when the convention meets in Maysville to-morrow. Mr. Kehoe is not a candidate, but it is understood that he will accept if the nomination is offered him.

Frank K. Hipple, president of the embarrassed Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, committed suicide, according to Coroner Joseph N. King, who held an inquest over his body. Receiver Earle discloses plans by which the company may be reorganized. He also discovers that assets amounting to $250,000 that were at first considered worthless are perfectly secure.

The decision of the lower court denying the application for a mandamus compelling the State Superintendent of Insurance to remove from the "administration ticket" for trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company the names of four members of the International Policyholders' Committee was affirmed by the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York.

The Second Kentucky infantry reached Henderson yesterday after a long ride and will go into camp today. Three of the companies traveled from the extreme eastern part of the State and the Whitesburg company had to march through a part of Virginia in order to reach a railroad.

Mayor C. M. Meacham, of Hopkinsville, has begun a crusade against nude posters on billboards in that city and as a result white sheets of paper have been pasted over the form of a woman, scantily clad, used in advertising a patent medicine.

Democratic Election Commissioners were chosen yesterday for all but twenty-one counties in the State, and the appointments will be confirmed to-day, when the full board will be present. The Republican commissioners will be selected to-day.

Bettie Hargis, seven years old, reached Jaurez, Mexico, yesterday, having traveled alone from Louisville, to which city she came with her uncle from a mountain town. She made the trip safely.

Pedro Montt, the Chilean Vice President, who was chosen President July 27 for five years by the electoral delegates, was yesterday proclaimed President of Chile by the unanimous vote of Congress.

The Roosevelt Home Club, of New York City, is to be investigated by the Post-office Department at the express request of President Roosevelt with a view of issuing a fraud order against it.

Secretary Taft has consented to make a second campaign speech in Maine and will speak at Rockland on September 6, the day after he opens the Republican campaign at Bath.

The ambulance stations and hospitals at Valparaiso are now caring for 3,600 persons who sustained injuries during the earthquakes or the fires which followed.

Democrats of the Thirteenth Indiana district have nominated Benjamin F. Shively for Congress. Democrats of the Fifth Indiana district nominated Claude G. Byers.

Two men were arrested at Peters-, Ind., charged with causing a train ck on the Southern railway four wee s ago at Carbon, in which four lives were lost.

The feature of yesterday's session of the American Bar Association at St. Paul was an address by former Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York.

Vice President Fairbanks spoke yesterday at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Ossawatomie, Kan.

John Sparks, Governor of Nevada, was renominated yesterday by the Democratic State convention at Reno.

Wyoming Republicans have nominated a State ticket headed by Bryant B. Brooks for Governor.

WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES

W. J. Bryan Thanks Crowd of 20,000 Welcomers

While Thousands Throng Around Madison Square.

Ovation Rarely Accorded To a Private Citizen.

Vast Audience Cheers Nebraskan Eight Minutes

UNTIL HE BEGS FOR SILENCE.

New York, Aug. 30.—The home-coming of W. J. Bryan was made complete to-night, when he was greeted in Madison Square Garden by a throng of welcomers numbering more than 20,000. It was such a welcome as seldom if ever before was accorded a private citizen. Mr. Bryan's eyes filled with tears as he stood and acknowledged the thunders of welcome from 20,000 throats. For eight minutes, while the garden seemed to sway and shake from the shouts and applause, he strode nervously from side to side of the platform. Only once during the entire evening was there anything approaching such a demonstration. That was when the speaker told his hearers that he had been converted to the cause of Government ownership of railroads.

"I favor the control of only the trunk lines by the National Government," said Mr. Bryan, "and the ownership of all other railroads by the State governments."

In an instant thousands of voices were raised and thousands of faces were turned toward the side of the building opposite the speakers' stand, where William Randolph Hearst sat.

"Three cheers for Hearst" was the cry which swelled until the speaker's voice was drowned for a moment.

* * *

A Democratic Campaign Call.

To-night's reception, which was given under the auspices of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, proved really to be the sounding of the Democratic campaign call. Mr. Bryan's speech was a clear-cut outline of his ideas as to what the Democratic policy should be. The election of United States Senators by the people; regulation of the trusts by the Government; a universal eight-hour day; settlement of all international disputes by arbitration rather than by force, and revision of the tariff—were some of his points.

Mr. Bryan declared, however, that he was merely expressing his own opinion, and not attempting to forecast the policy of his party.

Mr. Bryan declared that the trusts were the great issue of the day. He favored the closest supervision of the organization of corporations and declared that no man should be a director of two or more corporations which deal with each other or engage in the same line of business. He called for the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law.

He went into the question of the Government ownership of the railroads and declared that what he had seen in other countries had served to strengthen his conviction on the subject. He saw danger in centralization, however, and for this reason advocated Federal ownership of trunk lines and State ownership of local lines.

* * *

Scored Republican Congress.

The speaker scored the Republican Congress for not passing the legislation urged by President Roosevelt giving publicity to campaign contributions, but gave the President some praise for what he termed his adoption of Democratic ideas. Mr. Bryan said he hoped the income tax might some day be imposed through an amendment to the Constitution. He referred briefly to the recent insurance investigation and said smilingly that he believed the disclosures made would result in difficulty in securing large campaign contributions in the future.

Of the financial question Mr. Bryan said the unexpected and unprecedented discovery of gold had brought a victory to both the advocate of the gold standard and the advocate of bimetallism.

"The Republicans have gained so much pleasure and some partisan advantage," he said, "from the dissension in our ranks on the money question that they ought not to grudge us the pleasure we find in the fact that conditions have removed the cause of discord and dissension."

Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and twenty minutes and was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers.

* * *

One Discordant Note.

The only discordant note sounded during the evening was when Mr. Bryan turned to a discussion of Socialism and declared that the man who says the trust is an economic growth and has come to stay is the one who is helping the Socialist. Some one yelled "Three cheers for Socialism," but the call was drowned in hisses. Mr. Bryan quickly said: "My friends, I have no objection to any man expressing himself in favor of Socialism, because the Socialist as a rule is an honest man. He is seeking what he believes to be a benefit with argument, and not with abuse. I deny that the trust is an institution necessary for economic purposes. I deny that it is an economic institution at all. It is not economical, it is political. It rests not on natural laws, but on man-made laws.

* * *

Vast Crowd On Outside.

The streets and avenues outside the garden were choked for blocks by thousands, who stood patiently for hours for the privilege of even a fleeting glance at the distinguished visitor. The interior of the garden was a waving sea of color. Every person in the audience had been provided with a miniature American flag, and every cheer from 20,000 throats was accentuated by the waving of 20,000 tiny staffs bearing the stars and stripes. When Mr. Bryan entered the hall the proceedings which already had begun were brought to a temporary pause, while for eight minutes volley after volley of thunderous cheers rolled through the great building. When Chairman Tom L. Johnson, in his introduction of Mr. Bryan referred to the guest of the evening as "the first citizen, if not the first official of the land—not yet the first official," and Mr. Bryan rose, the great gathering broke out in unrestrained cheering, while the band played "Hail to the Chief."

* * *

Mr. Bryan Much Affected.

So touched was Mr. Bryan by the welcome that as he stood wafting for the cheers to subside his eyes filled with tears, and he strode nervously from side to side of the narrow platform.

"How can I thank you for this welcome home?" he said.

"My heart would be ungrateful if it did not consecrate itself to your service. It was kind to prepare this reception. It was kind of Gov. Folk to come here all the way from Missouri. It was kind of Tom Johnson, that example of the moral courage we so much need in this country, to lend his presence here.

"It was kind in you to fully recompense me in being absent so long from my native land. I thank you. I return to the land of my birth more proud of my citizenship than ever before."

* * *

Outside Meetings.

There were several outside meetings, the principal one of which was addressed in the early part of the evening by Representative Sulzer, of New York; Gov. Glenn, North Carolina, and Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha. When Mr. Bryan had concluded his garden address at a few minutes after 10 o'clock and appeared outside the hall, he received another ovation. He needed no introduction to the vast crowd which had waited so long to hear him, and he spoke briefly.

Mr. Bryan was then driven with Mrs. Bryan in an automobile directly to his hotel, where he was greeted by W. R. Hearst. The party went to the reception-rooms, where they talked for some minutes. Shortly before 11 o'clock, Mr. Bryan, much fatigued, retired to his apartments.

* * *

Crowd Came Early.

The doors of Madison Square Garden were opened at 5:30 o'clock and by that time hundreds of ticketholders were clamoring for admittance. Police lines had been formed three blocks from all the Garden entrances. In this way the early comers were well handled. The immense auditorium with its tiers of balconies and galleries rising to the height of the great glass-covered roof began to fill up so quickly that the ushers and policemen had difficulty in adhering to the seating arrangements. It was a gay-spirited, good-natured audience, which had a cheer on the tongue for everyone. As the crowd continued to gather the cheers increased in volume. There were calls and counter calls from the various State delegations. The "Nebraska

(Concluded On 2d Page, 3d Column.)

CHORUS GIRL

MARRIES STAR WITNESS IN BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Gained $21,000 Damages Against Tennessee Millionaire, Then Lost It In New Trial.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Lola Walker, chorus girl, artists' model and church worker, and a recent plaintiff in a $50,000 suit for breach of promise again Col. Dick Edwards, millionaire resident of Union City, Tenn., has been secretly married to George D. Lieferman, her star witness, it was learned this afternoon. The ceremony was performed Monday night at the young man's home, 3442 West Sixty-third street.

Miss Walker was awarded $21,000 damages against the millionaire, whom she charged with taking her to New York under pretense of marriage and deserting her. A new trial, however, was ordered, and she failed to get her $21,000

MAY AGREE ON KEHOE

Said To Be Choice In the Ninth District,

Although Many Candidates Carry Home Counties.

All May Withdraw In Favor of Maysville Man.

CONVENTION ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Maysville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Everything indicates that the Ninth district Democratic convention Saturday will nominate the Hon. James N. Kehoe for Congress. The announced candidates are reported as saying they are not candidates if the convention wants Kehoe. The current is running toward Kehoe and his nomination will likely come by acclamation on the first ballot. Kehoe is not a candidate and has never said he would accept the nomination. Since his retirement two years ago he has been cashier of a bank and has kept aloof from politics.

The Democrats at their county convention here to-day selected delegates to the district convention. The delegates were not instructed to vote for any candidate announced.

BATH FOR KEHOE.

Vote Down Indorsement of Administration.

Owingsville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Democrats of Bath county, at the courthouse in Owingsville to-day, to select delegates to a convention to be held at Maysville on Saturday, September 1, the delegates were instructed to vote for J. N. Kehoe. John Kimbrough acted as permanent chairman of the convention, and J. J. Mark as secretary. The chairman appointed a committee of five on resolutions, as follows: John A. Daugherty, D. W. Dogett, D. C. Razor, Dr. B. F. Wells and Omer Ratliff, who reported the following:

First—Resolved, by the Democrats of Bath county, that we indorse the call for a convention at Maysville, Ky., on Saturday, September 1, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Second—We hereby appoint the following number of Democrats as delegates to said convention, thirty-seven.

Third—The above delegates or those who may attend are instructed to cast the vote of Bath county for the Hon. J. N. Kehoe and to use all honorable means for his nomination; that the delegates vote as a unit on all questions before the convention.

A resolution indorsing the State Administration was voted down.

BOYD FOR E. B. HAGER.

Close Race Made By Thomas Marcum.

Ashland, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—In a mass convention at Catlettsburg today Boyd county Democrats instructed for Hon. Edgar B. Hager, of Ashland, as Democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth district to go before the regular district mass convention at Maysville, Saturday, September 1. Hon. Thomas Marcum, of Catlettsburg, was Hager's most formidable opponent and was defeated by only a small majority. Below is a list of Hager's delegates: Phil Fannin, George Field, William Hogan, Dedap Findley, Taylor Ross, Tobe Hazlett, John Kouns, George Martin, L. T. Everett, John Montague, Lafe Hensley, James McFinny, Joseph Parnell, Robert Field, J. G. Patton, John Hopkins, C. Prichard, S. G. Kinner, L. F. Zerfess, John Woods, S. J. Rice, W. C. Hagar, R. H. Vansant, M. W. Thomas, E. W. Strack, L. E. Veysste, John O'Kelly, W. L. Geiger, Owen Serey, Patrick Moriarty, Jr., A. H. Wilson, A. H. Savage, Ed O'Kelly, Dave Rolla, Walter Burk, James Serey, A. M. Glenn, Jacob Leicht, Ellis Lawrence, Frank Malin, J. C. Hopkins, D. K. Wels, J. F. Stockwell.

ROWAN FOR FRALEY.

Indorse Bryan For President and Commend Administration.

Morehead, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Rowan county met in mass convention here to-day and selected delegates to the Maysville convention September 1. Delegates were instructed for J. H. Fraley first and all the time. Mr. Fraley is the Democratic chairman of Rowan county and popular throughout the district. The convention indorsed in strong terms the present State Administration and commended it for its business management, erection of capital, lengthening of school terms and increase of per capita. The Hon. W. J. Bryan was indorsed for President.

Fleming For Hart.

Flemingsburg, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—In the convention of 200 Democrats here this afternoon Hon. R. K. Hart, candidate for Congress, had everything his own way and received an enthusiastic indorsement at the hands of his party. When the convention was called to order the courthouse was packed with Hart men and a brass band was enlivening the occasion with music. After the election of officers a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing for Mr. Hart as long as his name is before the convention, also indorsing William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Hart is highly pleased with the result of the convention and is confident of winning the nomination at Maysville Saturday.

Greenup For Kehoe.

Greenup, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Democratic convention this afternoon was full of enthusiasm and snap. Some fifty delegates were selected to cast the six votes the county is entitled to, and they go uninstructed. There were no open expressions but it is thought a majority of the delegates favor following the same course as the Tenth district Democrats and will renominate ex-Congressman James N. Kehoe. Mr. Kehoe is much stronger in this county than he was two years ago. Congressman Bennett does not think Kehoe will be the nominee, but admits he would make a strong candidate.

Harrison For Moore.

Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Harrison county Democrats in mass convention this afternoon instructed her fourteen delegates to vote for Col. W. A. Moore at the Maysville convention Saturday and to vote as a unit on all questions before the convention. Hon. W. M. Addams was elected chairman of the convention. Hon. H. C. Duffy made a speech saying he had been a candidate but simply entered his name on the list of eligibles.

Bracken Uninstructed.

Brooksville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Democrats of Bracken county, in convention to-day, sent delegates from this county to the Maysville congressional convention, uninstructed, to vote as a unit on all questions. Several short speeches were made in which the name of Senator McCreary was mentioned, and each time it was applauded.

Lewis For Day.

Vanceburg, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Lewis county held a mass-convention here to-day and instructed the delegates to vote for Hon. Charles E. Day, of this county, as their choice for the nomination for Congress so long as his name is before the convention to be held at Maysville, September 1. No second instructions were given.

Nicholas Favors Kehoe.

Carlisle, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Nicholas county Democrats to-day selected delegates to the congressional convention at Maysville September 1, and sent them uninstructed, but the majority favor the nomination of James N. Kehoe, of Mason county.

Lawrence For Watson.

Louisa, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Lawrence county Democrats instructed for Senator M. G. Watson for Congress. He is not an avowed candidate, but can accept the nomination if it were proffered to him. Lawrence has nine votes in the convention.

Carter For Kitchen.

Grayson, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Carter county unanimously instructed for the Hon. Charles Kitchen, of Carter county, for the nomination for Congress in the Ninth district.

FINE CHANCE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

LOUISVILLE'S CLAIMS PRESENTED BY GEN. CASTLEMAN.

TALKS TO THIRTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS ALSO AFTER IT.

New York, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the National Committee at the Hoffman House at 7 o'clock this evening thirty-five of the fifty-one members were present, the name of Louisville as the place for the next national convention was effectively presented. Gen. John B. Castleman, chairman of the Louisville delegation, was introduced by National Committeeman Woodson and briefly and modestly presented Louisville's claims, saying at the proper time, the matter would be more thoroughly entered into and convincing arguments that Louisville is the right place would be presented by Mr. Watterson and Mr. Woodson. The committee liberally applauded Gen. Castleman's remarks.

Gov. N. C. Blanchard, of Louisiana, then addressed the committee and announced that New Orleans would at the proper time also ask for the national convention. Mr. Woodson assured the committee, amidst a general laugh, that he already had Gov. Blanchard's vote assured for Louisville.

Other Kentuckians present at the meeting were: E. H. Bowen, Marion E. Taylor, John W. Vreeland, Thomas R. Gordon, Lewis McQuown, D. H. Smith, South Trimble, Ollie M. James and Joseph L. Rhinock.

The Kentuckians feel well assured from their interviews with the national committeemen that Louisville will stand a fine chance for the convention.

TO ENTICE HENS

TO LAY MORE EGGS OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT.

Bureau of Animal Industry Will Experiment With Best Methods To Obtain That End.

Washington, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—How to entice hens to lay more eggs is the interesting problem now absorbing the attention of the Agricultural Department. The Bureau of Animal Industry has employed Robert R. Slocum at a handsome salary to have charge of this new work. Besides seventy-five as chipper white Plymouth Rocks as one ever laid eyes on, Mr. Slocum will have the assistance of a few well-paid scientists.

First, Mr. Slocum's pullets will be asked to demonstrate whether mash should be fed to them moist or dry. Then the department wants to know whether it is better to feed hens all they want. That is, by the hopper method or just as much as man thinks they should eat by the table d'hote style. Strict tab will be kept on the output of the fowls from day to day.

SPARKS RENOMINATED BY NEVADA DEMOCRATS.

Reno, Nev., Aug. 30.—John Sparks, Governor of Nevada, was to-day renominated by acclamation by the Democratic State convention. James G. Sweeney and Samuel Davis, both of Carson, withdrew as gubernatorial candidates, Sweeney accepting the nomination for the Supreme Court bench. Davis made an unsuccessful effort to secure the nomination for Congress, being defeated by C. Bartlett, of Tonopah.

GREATEST DAY AT SHELBY FAIR

Twelve Thousand Break Record For Attendance.

Louisville Sends Delegation of Fifteen Hundred.

All Enjoy Themselves In Generous Fashion.

"BOOSTERS" FIND EASY WORK.

More than twelve thousand people passed through the turnstiles at the Shelby County Fair, near Shelbyville, yesterday and established a new record for attendance at the exhibition, which has been held annually for nearly half a century. It was "Louisville and State Fair day" and fifteen hundred representatives of the State's metropolis were present.

One Louisvillian was so engrossed in the pleasures of the promenade and the enjoyment of the many attractions that he forgot to inquire about his noonday meal until late in the afternoon. By that time the thousands of others had exhausted the food supply nearly entirely and he had to make out with a ham sandwich, but even he was happy and resented the activity of his watch.

When the first resident of Shelbyville arose yesterday morning and looked down the road in the direction of the fair, he saw in the dim light of the early dawn a continuous line of vehicles. The line was not broken until after noon. When the Louisville party arrived at the fair grounds, the buggies and carriages standing on the contiguous territory gave the impression that the occasion was that of an exhibition of the international vehicle association instead of a county fair.

* * *

All Coming To State Fair.

The "State Fair boosters" were loaded with literature and badges and vied with each other in the distribution of them. All of the Shelby county people and those who had journeyed from the surrounding country were glad to wear the badges and they were glad to get the literature. They were interested in the State Fair and, if the general expression yesterday was a fair criterion, twelve thousand people are sure to attend the big exhibition in Louisville and bring all their friends.

The directors of the Fair had printed four hundred more tickets this year than ever before, but before the crowd had passed into the gates yesterday it was necessary to count tickets that had been used and use them over again. To-day all the tickets in use will have been used before. The directors said yesterday that the exhaustion of the ticket supply on the third day of the Fair was the most positive evidence of the unprecedented increase in attendance. Last year many tickets were left unused at the close of the last day.

* * *

Greatest Day On Record.

"It certainly is no exaggeration to say that this is the greatest day in the history of the Fair," said Dr. H. D. Rodman, president of the Fair Association, yesterday afternoon. "We have not counted the receipts yet, but there is no doubt that all records have been broken. It is the biggest crowd I have ever seen here by great odds and everyone who has been associated with the Fair tells me the same thing. The Louisville people have made a fine showing and all appear to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly."

"The Board of Trade Special" left the First-street station yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. It was composed of ten coaches, all crowded to their capacity, and it took two engines to pull it. The trip was made without a hitch and the train arrived at Shelbyville on time. From the station the crowd went to the business section of the city where half an hour was spent before going to the Fair Grounds. Hundreds of visitors were met by friends and many acquaintances were renewed.

The train which left Louisville at 8 o'clock in the morning had taken 250 people in advance of the "special" and the hourly trains were heavily taxed until late in the afternoon. The railroad service made it possible for all who were detained or were unable to find room in the "special" to make the trip at their convenience.

Joseph M. Settle, city passenger agent of the L. and N. railroad, was on board the "special" and kept a general supervision over the excursion.

* * *

All Enjoy Themselves.

"Everyone have a good time—no set programme—do as you please and enjoy yourself to the limit." This was the order of the day, and it was observed enthusiastically.

It was a good-humored crowd that made the trip from Louisville, and it was a crowd of just as good humor that met them in Shelbyville and at the fair.

The grandstand at the fair is built in the form of an amphitheater about the showing ring. Above the seats is the promenade, which extends all the way around and presents a rare means of seeing people." Around and around this promenade all day went a crowd of merry-makers, such as usually marks the last night on the midway of a street fair. Louisville men who went to the Shelby county fair with the expectation of seeing beautiful women were not disappointed.

* * *

"Willie Louisville" Well Fed.

All were in the spirit of the occasion, but some of them were more friendly than others. The men who undertook to pin the "State Fair badges" on the women were induced to give up their occupation only when the supply of badges was exhausted.

"I am Willie Louisville," said one young man as he pinned a badge on a pretty girl.

"I am glad to know you," she replied, "my name is Sadie Shelby."

Then she introduced the young man to her aunt, "Mrs. Bertha Bluegraas."

The aunt received a badge also, and "Willie Louisville" was the guest at a dinner that he will remember many a day as he sits down to his ready-made meal at his "four-per-week boarding-house," for he is a clerk in a Main-street office and has not yet risen to the dignity of owning a ticket in a real restaurant.

Perhaps no feature of the day was more generally enjoyed than the noonday meal. Under the amphitheater are booths, which are rented as dining-rooms by some who are in regular attendance. In these booths the hosts entertained their friends and all who were fortunate enough to receive invitations regaled themselves after the manner of hungry men.

* * *

Forget "Hot Weather Suggestions."

Fried chicken was piled high, and vegetables were in abundance. All the other features of the bounteous coun-

(Concluded On 3d Page, 7th Column.)

POSTERS COVER FORM OF GIRL IN THE MOON

HOPKINSVILLE OBJECTS TO UNCLOTHED FORMS.

USED ON BILLBOARDS AS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASTE POT CLOTHES WOMAN.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Mayor Charles M. Meacham to-day began a campaign against nude advertising. Recently all the billboards in the city have displayed in different sizes the plump and airily-clad figure of a female of uncertain age reclining in slumber on a crescent moon. Many of these pictures, which advertise patent medicines, were of heroic size and attracted general attention.

Complaint was made to Mayor Meacham by numerous citizens that these pictures were vulgar and obscene, and the Mayor, after taking a look at them, took the same view. He notified the advertising company which posted the bills that the woman's form must be hidden or he would proceed against them in the courts under the city ordinance. The company promptly posted sheets of paper over the offending portions of the girl in the moon and now only her head and toes are visible. The Mayor ordered the police to watch out for any improper posters or pictures exhibited or distributed in the city and report any violations to him.

LONG JOURNEY ALONE.

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL GOES TO MEXICO.

From Louisville To Juarez Without Companion—Arrives In Safety.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Bettie Hargis, aged seven years, pretty as a pink, passed through Ft. Worth this morning en route to Mexico. She is traveling all the way from a mountain town in Kentucky to Jaurez, Mexico, where she will make her home with a relative. The little girl traveled this long journey alone, changing cars in some instances without assistance. Her father and mother are both dead. For the past year she has been with Kentucky relatives, but an aunt in Jaurez wanted her, and promised her an education if she would go to her. Her uncle accompanied her to Louisville and put her on the train, with instructions to the conductor to take proper care of her.

PROMINENT

DEMOCRATS TO ATTEND BRYAN RECEPTION IN LOUISVILLE.

Many Big Men of the Party Assure John W. Vreeland They Will Be On Hand.

New York, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—A number of prominent Democrats here from the South and West have assured Mr. John W. Vreeland of their interest in, and intention of attending the great Southern reception to Bryan at Louisville on September 12.

Among those who have accepted invitations to be present are National Chairman Thomas Taggart, ex-Gov. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; Hon. James K. Jones, of Arkansas; Gov. W. S. Jennings, of Florida; Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland; Col. R. M. Johnston, of Texas; John T. McGraw, of West Virginia. Gov. Folk, of Missouri, partially promises to be present.

MAYOR GROSE REMOVED

Tegart and Poutch, of Board of Works, Go Too.

Eugene Brisby Becomes Mayor Under Law.

McDonald and Rutherford Now On Board.

New Albany Council Sweeps City Hall.

Impeachment Follows Acceptance of Sewers.

ADAM HEIMBERGER IS HEAD UP

Mayor W. B. Grose, of New Albany, and the members of his Board of Public Works, John Tegart and Charles W. Poutch, were removed from office yesterday by the General Council after an investigation into alleged misfeasance of office, which lasted without interruption practically all day. It was the culmination of charges growing out of the sewer work by the Marion Construction Company and the acceptance of the work by the Mayor and the two members of the board in spite of the manifest desire of the citizens to have the work examined by an expert before the city committed itself to the payment of the bill.

Immediately following the removal of Mayor Grose, who was not present at the investigation, Eugene Brisby, the City Clerk, assumed the office of Mayor and appointed John S. McDonald and Dr. R. S. Rutherford to succeed the two officials who had been removed from the Board of Works.

Just before Mayor Grose was removed he sent a note to Adam Heimberger, the Controller, notifying him of his removal, and less than an hour after his removal he was reappointed to the office by the new Mayor.

The removal of the three officers was accomplished through a court of impeachment, which charged:

* * *

Five Charges Made.

Conspiracy with the Marion Construction Company to neglect and violate their duties in the construction of the sewer in New Albany.

Conspiracy to defraud, annoy and damage property-owners by permitting the construction company, by tricks, to render the city liable to the company for unsatisfactory work.

Accepting the sewer before it was completed because their term of office had about expired, and when they knew the work had not been done according to contract.

Accepting the sewer before it had been fully tested.

Allowing bills of $13,636 for extras without an examination.

According to the testimony of Charles A. Kepley, minority member of the Board of Public Works, the contractors were given everything they wanted in the way of extras.

"We will be called upon to act on the sewer assessment roll, and we had better get in with the contractors," Mr. Tegart is quoted as saying to Mr. Kepley.

"We will be called upon to accept the sewer contract. 'Daddy' is fixed and he wants you to vote it," Mr. Tegart is further quoted as saying.

"Daddy," it was explained, is a nickname for Mayor Grose.

* * *

Trouble Begins Early.

All these sensational happenings began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, when Councilmen R. W. Harris, E. J. Hackett and George W. Strack, sitting as the Council Committee on Supervision and Investigation, met in the Council chamber to investigate the charges made against Mayor Grose and Messrs. Tegart and Poutch last Tuesday night.

These officials were charged with misconduct and malfeasance in office. The session continued from 10 a. m. until 3:30 p. m. without any intermission at the noon hour. At the conclusion of the investigation the members of the committee, together with the other Councilmen, held a lengthy conference behind closed doors, which occupied nearly an hour. They were advised during the conference by Judge Alexander Dowling, formerly Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, and City Attorney Walter N. Bulleitt. The conference resulted in a special meeting of the Common Council being called.

Pending the special meeting of the General Council, Controller Adam Heimberger got the following curt note from Mayor Grose, removing him from office:

* * *

Adam Heimberger Removed.

"New Albany, August 30, 1906—Mr. Adam Heimberger—Sir: By virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the city of New Albany, I remove you

from the office of City Controller of said city, such removal to take effect at once. WM. B. GROSE."

* * *

Special Council Meeting.

Promptly at 4:30 o'clock all the members were present in the Council chamber, excepting Councilman Boardman, who was out of the city. The call was made by Councilmen Hackett, Harris, Strack, Green and Jackson, and the notice stated that the object of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee of Jurisdiction and Investigation in reference to the charges made against W. V. Grose, John Tegart and Charles W. Poutch. City Clerk Eugene Brisby called the meeting to order and reported that Mayor Grose could not be found. Councilman Harris was called to preside over the meeting and the Councilmen proceeded to business with refreshing promptitude.

The Committee of Jurisdiction and Investigation reported that the charges of misconduct and malfeasance in office preferred against Grose, Tegart and Poutch had been sustained. These officials, the report recited, had made no defense and the charges were sustained by the evidence. They were found guilty as charged, and the committee recommended that each be removed from office. The report was accepted unanimously, the Council voting that the charges were sustained by the evidence. A committee of three, composed of Councilmen G. W. Strack, E. J. Hackett and N. A. Green, were appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, and a recess of five minutes was given.

* * *

Impeachment Five-Barreled.

At the expiration the committee reported articles of impeachment in five sections. These articles of impeachment were in substance that in June, 1906, William V. Grose, John Tegart and Charles W. Poutch, the first-named being Mayor of New Albany and the others members of the Board of Public Works of that city, had wrongfully and unlawfully conspired and combined with the Marion County Construction Company, the contractor for the construction of the sewer system of New Albany, its officers and agents, to neglect and violate their duties in the matter of the contract between the city and the company for the construction and completion of a system of storm and sanitary sewers and permit the company, its officers and servants to disregard the terms of the contract to the great damage, loss and inconvenience of the citizens and property owners.

* * *

Tricks To Shift Liability.

The articles of impeachment further charge that for more than three months, June, July and August, they had conspired wrongfully and unlawfully with the Marion County Construction Company to defraud, damage and annoy the property owners in the city by failing to exercise any supervision over the work of the construction of the sewers and by permitting the construction company, by its servants and tools to unlawfully resort to tricks artifices and expedients to render the city liable to such company for incomplete and unsatisfactory work, although they well knew the company had failed to perform its contracts and had violated the same in many important particulars. It was further charged that they had combined and conspired with the contractor for the acceptance of the system, when they knew that it could not be faithfully and properly completed for several weeks or months, the purpose being the approval and acceptance of the same before September 2, when they expected to be removed from office by the expiration of their terms.

* * *

Mayor Failed To Act.

A conspiracy was also charged to have been made with the construction company to deceive and defraud the citizens and property owners by the pretended acceptance and approval of the system, when they well knew it had not been built according to the contract and the plans and specifications. Grose having full knowledge of such violations, had failed to prevent the full carrying out of the same.

It is further charged that they had conspired to accept the system as completed, despite the fact that, within their knowledge, it had not been thoroughly tested.

An additional charge was made that on August 24, John Tegart and Charles W. Poutch had conspired with the Marion County Construction Company, by the pretended allowance of bills for alleged extras on the sewer contract, amounting to $13,636, without examination and without giving Charles A. Kepley, the minority member of the Board of Public Works, and Walter N. Bulleitt, City Attorney, an opportunity to examine the items, a privilege they had demanded.

* * *

Council Approves Unanimously.

The articles of impeachment were submitted, signed by the committee and accepted. These charges were read separately, each section receiving the unanimous vote of the Council for approval.

Councilman Hackett introduced a resolution providing that as the three men—Grose, Tegart and Poutch—had been found guilty of misconduct, it was ordered that Grose be removed at once from his office and that Tegart and Poutch be also removed. This resolution was adopted unanimously. Councilman Harris, the presiding officer, announced that Grose had removed Helmberger as City Controller. This removal rendered City Clerk Eugene Brisby eligible for Mayor, and he at once assumed the duties of the place. His first action was to reappoint Heimberger City Controller and to announce the appointment of McDonald, Rutherford and Kepley as members of the Board of Public Works. These officials qualified at once, the Controller giving bond of $100,000 and the others $15,000 each, and they assumed their offices, dating from the time of their appointment. The new Board of Public Works will be in session this morning, ready to transact any business that may come before it.

* * *

All Had Attorneys.

The investigation of the charges against Grose, Tegart and Poutch by the Committee of Jurisdiction and Investigation in the Council chamber yesterday morning, which occupied six hours, developed some peculiar and sensational facts. The city was represented by Judge Alexander Dowling and City Attorney Walter N. Bulleitt, while Col. Chas. L. Jewett appeared for Messrs. Tegart and Poutch, and Henry Dilger, of Jeffersonville, was the attorney for Mayor Grose. Col. Jewett, after a motion to dismiss was overruled by the committee, asked for thirty minutes in which to prepare an answer to the charges. This was also overruled, as was also a motion asking for time in which to procure the witnesses for the defense. In this connection Mr. Hackett explained that the accused had been given sufficient notice, and the committee objected to the investigation being delayed.

* * *

Seemed To Be Working "Easy."

Walter N. Bulleitt, City Attorney, testified to matters connected with the meetings of the Board of Public Works and stated that the Marion County Construction Company appeared to have matters entirely their own way. He said that the resolution for the acceptance of the sewer contract was brought in already prepared and was adopted by the vote of Tegart and Poutch without any discussion. He was present, he said, while the alleged inspection of the sewers was in progress, and when he suggested that the ball, or light test, be made in the inspection one of the officers of the construction company remarked "that any one making that sort of a proposition must be a ——— fool."

Charles A. Kepley, the minority member of the Board of Public Works, testified that the contractors were given anything they wanted in the way of extras, and he related several instances. He stated that Mayor Grose seldom attended the meetings, and never advised the board.

* * *

"Get In With Contractors."

While he was on friendly terms with the other members, he said, that upon one occasion Mr. Tegart said to him, "We will be called upon to act on the sewer assessment roll, and we had better get in with the contractors."

At another time, Mr. Kepley testified, that Mr. Tegart had said, "We will be called upon to accept the sewer contract. Daddy is 'fixed' and he wants you to vote for it." In explanation it was stated that at the time they were on harmonious terms in the board Mayor Grose was affectionately called "Daddy."

Michael Therion, an employe of the construction company, testified that, to his personal knowledge, cracked pipes had been put in the sewer. Similar testimony was made by Frank Howe and Martin Horton, and other employes of the company. Edward Coolman, City Engineer, testified as to the bill of extras. He reported, he said to the board, that the system was completed, and stated that, in regard to the bill of extras, he kept a record of such extras as they came up from time to time during the continuance of the work.

* * *

Roll Not Signed.

The examination concluded with the testimony of City Clerk Brisby to the effect that the assessment roll, which showed the amount for which each of the property owners was liable, had not been signed or certified to by any of the city officials, and that it was not prepared by himself or, so far as he knew, by any of the officials in the employ of the city. Col. Jewett moved for a continuance until the following morning, which was overruled by the committee, and when he asked that he be given an opportunity to prepare an argument, he was promptly informed by the committee that no argument would be heard.

* * *

Poutch Says He's Clear.

After the close of the special council meeting, Charles W. Poutch, one of the Board of Public Works, who had been removed from office, was seen and stated that his conscience was perfectly clear in regard to his actions while a member of the board. He bore his removal philosophically, and smiled when one of the persons in the party which was talking over the matter remarked that he would only lose two days' pay.

* * *

Enjoins Old Board.

A restraining order was issued yesterday morning by Judge W. C. Cook, of the Harrison Circuit Court, sitting as special Judge, against John Tegart, Charles W. Poutch and Charles A. Kepley, members of the Board of Public Works of New Albany, on the suit of Emile Duparquier, enjoining them from taking any further action relative to the assessment rolls offered by the Marion County Construction Company for the construction of the sewer system, and also restraining them from receiving any objection or remonstrance against the same until further orders from the Floyd Circuit Court, to be made September 12, 1906. Mr. Duparquier was acting for himself and people affected by the assessment and the bond for the costs and damages was signed by the petitioner, together with John J. Lyons, Thomas Smithwick, Edward J. Hackett and George Strack. This bond was accepted by the court. The papers were served at once by Deputy Sheriff Claude Sittason on Tegart, Poutch and Kepley, and further proceedings must be dropped pending the action of the court.

The assessment roll, which shows the amount assessed against the property owners benefited by the sewer, was accepted by the Board of Public Works of New Albany August 24, and the list is on file in the office of the City Clerk. Under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Board of Public Works at the time it was accepted, Friday, August 31, was fixed upon as the date on which remonstrances and objections might be made by the property owners. By the granting of the restraining order, of course, there will be no remonstrances filed to-day and the matter will remain as it is until the question is passed upon in the courts.

COURT REFUSES TO CHANGE TRUSTEES.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The decision of the lower court denying the application for a mandamus compelling the State Superintendent of Insurance to remove from the "administration ticket" for trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company the names of four members of the International Policyholders' Committee, was affirmed to-day by the appellate divison of the Supreme Court. The case came before the appellate division on appeal of Col. A. M. Shook, of Nashville, Tenn., in behalf of himself and his associates on the Policyholders' Committee, Judge George Gray, of Delaware; Gen. B. F. Tracy, of New York, and Harlow N. Higinbotham, of Chicago.

An appeal will doubtless be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Did You Ever Breakfast on Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason."

WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES

(Continued From First Page.)

Bryan's Home Folks" arrived in a body and were given seats just back of the speakers' stand.

The hall was devoid of decorations other than the bunting and flags about the temporary stage. But each person had been presented a flag by the Reception Committee and the waving of these made a picture such as the garden, a scene of many notable gatherings, has seldom, if ever, witnessed.

Before the meeting was called to order a band played merrily. Such tunes as "Maryland," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and other Southern melodies called forth tumultuous applause; but when the first strains of "Dixie" were sounded the thousands of Bryan welcomers were on their feet in an instant and the cheers completely drowned the band for a time.

As each notable Democratic visitor entered the hall and was recognized his name was called and the cheering was renewed.

* * *

No Vacant Seats.

Twelve thousand persons, many of them women, were seated by 7 o'clock and an hour later there was not a vacant seat. The heat in the garden once the crowd had assembled was so great that a large portion of the glass roof was pushed back, leaving only the stars as a canopy. The galleries early were jammed. Hundreds of policemen and fifty firemen were on duty in case of emergency.

At 8 o'clock when Mr. Bryan had not yet arrived Harry W. Walker, on behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, called the assemblage to order.

Ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens from all over this broad land: In behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, I have the great honor of asking this home-coming welcome to come to order. The league welcomes back Mr. Bryan, fresh from his triumphs in the Old World as the most distinguished and best beloved private citizen on earth.

It is my real pleasure to introduce to you the chairman of the Reception Committee, Missouri's Governor, Hon. Joseph W. Folk.

* * *

Gov. Folk's Address.

Gov. Folk was given an ovation. When quiet had been restored Gov. Folk said:

What we say here may count for little; our words may be of only passing moment and soon forgotten. But those ideals that bring us here will live when those present at this assembly shall have passed away. We come not of ourselves alone to welcome home the distinguished American in whose honor we gather, but to voice the love and faith of millions in the great leader who has again set foot upon his native land—millions who love him because his hands are clean, his heart is pure and his soul has not been touched nor tainted with the scars of unearned gold. Nor in him alone do we place our trust, nor in aught that is human, but rather in those eternal truths which he has loved and served so well.

We are on the threshold of the greatest political awakening this nation has even known. It marks the beginning of a new age. The next few years will be distinguished as the time in which industrial problems are solved, the reign of the special privilege brought to an end, and the doctrine of equal rights fixed in national policies and in the conscience of mankind. Things are not tolerated for a moment now, that not long ago were submitted to in silence. Only a few years past, bribery was considered merely conventional. Legislative halls were made dens of thieves, and the touch of the unclean dollar of privilege was over all. Dishonesty in public life was either unnoticed, or regarded with despair. Then a dormant public conscience was aroused to the necessity of stamping out the offense that strikes at the heart of free government, and of making the Government representative in fact as well as in name.

The energies of this public conscience have been extended from the domain of the public wrong-doer to that of the private wrong-doer, and are probing into the workings of rascals of every kind. The insurance investigations have sent forth their messages, the rebate revelations have been seen and heard, and innumerable grand juries have held up graft and fraud to the public view. The curtains have been drawn aside, and revealed to the startled gaze of the people the anarchy of corruption and greed in their bacchanal of avarice.

* * *

Spirit of True Patriotism.

This awakening that has resulted from the revelations of wrongs, is the spirit of true patriotism. This word has almost ceased to have meaning, and was often used as synonymous with war. We are now learning that there may be as much patriotism in giving one's time to the betterment of civic conditions and in getting good men into office, as in baring one's breast to the bullets of a public enemy in time of war. The highest patriotism is the patriotism of service. The people are commencing to appreciate the fact that the government of the city, State and nation belongs to them, and that they can take the Government into their own hands whenever they wish. No Government was ever better than the people made it, or worse than they suffered it to become. The public life of a nation is but a reflection of its private life. This Government is no better than any other, except as the virtue and patriotism of the people make it so. The people are beginning to understand that when they undertook to be their own kings, they assumed the responsibilities as well as the privileges of sovereignty. This awakening will go on, for while reforms sometimes die, revolutions never go backward and this is a revolution that is being wrought in the hearts of men.

This movement against wrongs is not a crusade against wealth. Wealth in itself is a blessing; the abuse of wealth is a curse. Wealth gained by honest industry is commendable. The poverty of indolence is contemptible. This Government does not rest upon the idle rich nor the idle poor, but upon the industry and patriotism of the middle classes. There can be no objection to honest riches, but there is objection to the crimes and privileges out of which tainted riches grow. There is no disposition to injure corporations that obey the law, but the demand is that corporations, even the greatest, obey the law, just like anyone else. Special interests should be made to respect the law regulating their conduct, as they ask others to respect the law protecting their property. The need is not so much for new laws, as to enforce those laws we have. There has been too much of making of laws to please all the people and too little of enforcement of these laws to please special interests.

* * *

Special Privileges.

The regenerated conscience of the people has been assailing these abuses one by one and has now commenced to attack the deeper evil of privilege. Graft is a privilege which is exercised either against the law or one which the law itself may give. No one ever heard of a legislator being bribed to give equal rights to all the people. It is always for the purpose of obtaining privileges for the few. Graft cannot be fully done away with until special privileges are exterminated and the doctrine of equal rights becomes the standard for governmental action. It matters not whether this privilege be in the form of a tariff so arranged as to foster monopoly, or a trust to control the price of the necessities of life, or rebates to favored shippers. No protection for monopoly is the battle-cry of the new-born patriotism. As monopoly is founded on privilege, without privilege monopoly must fail. The platform of privileges for the few is opposed by the platform of privileges for none. The doctrine of protection for monopoly as against the people is opposed by the doctrine of protection for the people as against monopoly.

The light is breaking, and good men and true will say, let there be light and yet more light, that we may escape the snares set for our feet, and walk in safety along the highway of a larger freedom to a more equalized national existence and a higher life.

Let us, in this crisis, be neither radical nor conservative. Rather let us be conservative in charging wrong-doing, lest injustice be caused in charging where it does not exist; but once sure of the evil, let us be radical in its extermination. Let us have neither the conservatism of stagnation nor the radicalism of indiscriminate destruction. We want progress along right lines. States and nations, like men, should never be satisfied, but ever strive for higher development.

* * *

The People Awakened.

In this epoch so important to American liberty, we ask the people to set up no new gods; we ask them to follow no new paths which may lead into the quicksands of dishonor and despair. Our safest and surest guide is still the old maxim, that there shall be equal rights to all, special privileges to none. With this axiom as our chart, we cannot lose our course; with this rule for our guidance, the infamies of privilege in every form will be destroyed, and unto all men there will be restored the equal right that belongs to each, the fair and equal opportunity of each and every man to live and labor upon the earth which God has given to all, and to enjoy, untrammeled and unrestricted.

The gospel of equal rights sounds the deathknell of privilege, and means the uprooting of monopoly throughout the land. This gospel teaches that it is more important that all of the people be prosperous than that a few be very rich; that it is better that all of the people should have all of the wealth than that all of the wealth should be in the hands of a few people. The other republics that have lived and died during the flight of time through the ages have been wrecked upon the rock of privilege. But the hope for the perpetuity of this Government was never brighter than it is to-day, because the people are awakened to the dangers ahead. As long as the people are aroused, there will be only safety lights for the popular government.

The ideal republic is one of charity for all, of brotherhood among men, of equal rights for all mankind. We may not achieve the ideal at any time soon, but we can strive for it, with the assurance that this endeavor will lead us up the heights of attainment until we are face to face with the ideal and the true.

* * *

Johnson and Hearst Cheered.

Gov. Folk concluded by introducing Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, as chairman of the meeting. The applause was deafening as Mr. Johnson came forward. At this same moment William Randolph Hearst entered a reserved box. For two minutes the crowd cheered without interruption. Many rose and waved hats and handkerchiefs in the direction of Mr. Hearst's box. Then there were more cheers for Mr. Johnson.

When this joint demonstration had partly subsided, Mr. Bryan, accompanied by his wife, entered the garden and appeared on the platform.

* * *

Great Ovation To Bryan.

The crowd, which had been so free in its cheering before, was now fairly beside itself. The men shouted and jumped on seats. They cheered and threw their hats into the air, apparently caring aught as to the ultimate fate of the headgear. The women waved handkerchiefs and cheered as loudly as they could. Five minutes after Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform the crowd howled, cheered and screamed, but eventually Chairman Johnson secured comparative quiet and introduced Augustus Thomas, whose every reference to Mr. Bryan called for additional cheers.

* * *

Mr. Thomas' Speech.

Col. Bryan, the Anti-Trust League of the Commercial Travelers of the United States, joined by this representative concourse of your countrymen and theirs, welcomes you home. The commercial travelers are to the nation its quick, personal media of communication. These assume to voice this welcome by the warrant on their early discovery that such welcome was the nation's wish. And the nation will hold them answerable that the greeting be in no uncertain tone. The league and its associates, therefore, know that the sentiments to be uttered demand a rude intimacy that shall transcend the reserve of the private meeting. Their appreciation is ment not to put you in the pleasant embarrassment of self-satisfaction, but to inform you of that high level of personal conduct which they believe you have reached, and to fix upon you the obligation of maintaining that standard. The welcome is not for the politician, but for the man; not from a party, but from a people.

Therefore, in the faith of this kind and as a parent lays her hand upon the shoulders of a boy and speaks her frank approval and fond hope, your country greets you. She feels a pride that an unofficial citizen of the republic has stood in palaces and beside ancient thrones and has been of man's full stature.

Your countrymen rejoice in one whose journey round the globe has been marked by speech and printed utterances that measured always to a statesman's standard. They have been cheered from time to time by eloquence that recalled the brilliant leadership of 1900 and of 1896, and they have seen that to the wisdom of that day you have brought the added learning of ten full years in the wide schoolroom of the world. Their trust in you has not been diminished by the fact that, while many men were studying expediency in conference and caucus, you were meditating the simple rules of right in the inspiring lands of Palestine.

* * *

"The Gladstone of America."

They feel that the resolution for international arbitration and your thrilling appeal that gained its unanimous adoption by a congress in which twenty-six nations were represented, have made the civilized world your perpetual debtor. They are glad that England, recognizing you as a Christian statesman, called you "the Gladstone of America."

History tells them that the first statesman of ancient Greece, in order to equip himself for the highest duty of the citizen, traveled the known countries of his day. His wisdom made that sturdy state in which the Spartan boy permitted his heart to be torn out by the fox he had hidden beneath his coat; for in that younger time to steal without detection was to excel.

In your own travel you have followed the precedent of Lycurgus; to be a better citizen of the nation you have become a citizen of the world. You have conferred with its rulers, studied its peoples, gained knowledge of its laws. You have come home. The problems that confront you are graver and more complex than those that met the sage of Sparta. Your countrymen are not of the primitive material of that early state, but if to take by stealth the property of another is still a civic virtue, you will find that in your absence some of us have not been idle. You will find the productive industries of the country in the hands of a few allied to crush at home competing venture and paternally protected from outside interruption, a legislatively-fostered minority, who at one and the same time invoke the law for privileges and protection and defy it in predatory combination; who in order that they might retake from labor also that small part of labor's product which they allow as wage, have since 1896, and principally by collusion, advanced the cost of life's necessities 42 per cent.

* * *

Public Conscience Aroused.

The American people are beginning to know that a contempt for and an evasion of just laws tend no less to anarchy when plotted over the directors' table, than when shouted under a red flag on the railway crossing. The conscience of the people is aroused. It is asking that, back of the law in its enactment, and behind the law in its execution, there shall be an incorruptible moral force. The nation does not believe that the stream of national life can be purified by those guilty of its pollution. It believes that the navigator who foretold the condition of the channel and marked its dangers on the chart will be a better guide than one of the pilots who drive against a rock and thereupon announce its discovery.

The people welcome you as such a guide; a champion who early saw and stoutly resented the wrongs they suffer; wrongs that have continued and grown [illegible] full decade. They welcome you, the [illegible] who compassionately proclaimed [illegible] if a commoner, and who has been fraternally greeted as one of nature's noblemen by the princes of the earth.

Your confident war against special privilege and your long championship of equal rights have earned their gratitude, have won the esteem of old opponents and strengthened the love and loyalty of friends. That battle does not pause and is not won. In the call for leadership of courage and integrity, your country meets you at her gate with accolade and banner. She gives you the proudest welcome that ever greeted private citizen in the history of the world, the echo of millions of American hearts.

You come alone to take it, but it has been as steadily deserved, as nobly won, as was ever any triumph that cheered a Roman conqueror leading his iron legions through the Appian way.

* * *

Chairman Johnson's Address

Chairman Johnson then introduced Mr. Bryan.

We are met to welcome home the first citizen of the Republic. Not yet the first official, but the first citizen by common consent.

He is a Democrat, for he believes in the honesty and the intelligence of the people. He is a Republican, for he believes in the republican form of government. Men say he is eloquent, and so he is; but the charm of his eloquence is his sincerity, its strength is his moral courage.

He has finished the long journey around the world, and now we of America know that we have made no mistake in him; for everywhere the people have seen him and we have seen him, and everywhere they have hailed him as the American leader of ideal Democracy. Over that principle the thought of the world is agitated to-day. In some form or other in all civilized countries Democracy is struggling privilege. Millions of our people have but just begun to learn that this irrepressible conflict is being waged in the United States. They are just beginning to learn that American Democracy must abolish special privilege, or special privilege will abolish American Democracy. They are just beginning to learn their need for the Democratic inspiration of another Jefferson and the Democratic leadership of another Lincoln.

They are learning it fast. And with it they are learning another thing. They are learning that they have among them a simple citizen whose qualities of leadership all the world recognizes. They are learning that for ten years they have had in training an able and sincere leader of the Democracy of all political parties, against the intrenched interests of special privilege of every kind and degree. They have come to know for the true man that he is, our guest of to-night, William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Bryan—In the name and in the presence of this splendid audience, and in behalf of that great host of American citizens who believe in equal rights and abhor special privilege, in behalf of every Democratic Republican as well as every Democratic Democrat, I welcome you home. We all welcome you as an ideal Democrat who is worthy to lead and competent to lead; we welcome you as an American citizen in whose pre-eminence we have an honorable pride; we welcome you because we trust you; we welcome you because we love you.

Ladies and gentlemen: Mr. Bryan.

* * *

Another Great Ovation.

Mr. Bryan was presented at 8:40 o'clock. As he arose the audience was on its feet as one man. The cheering which began at that instant did not end until 8:48, and then only after Mr. Bryan had waved his hands frantically in an effort to still the waves of noise which rolled in from the audience and beat upon the speaker's platform. At first the man for whom the demonstration was planned stood bowing and smiling. Then his attitude was one of appeal. This at last prevailed, and as the cheering died away in reverberating echoes along the girdered roof Mr. Bryan began his speech.

(Mr. Bryan's address is published in full on page 3.)

* * *

More Cheers.

Mr. Bryan concluded his address at 10:10 o'clock, and then the audience cheered wildly for a minute. Then many hundreds rushed toward the platform to shake hands with the speaker. He smiled again and again. Mr. Bryan was a trifle hoarse when he ended, showing, as he said, that he had not made a speech in a long time to such a vast auditorium or one that had cost him so much physical effort.

Mr. Hearst came in for a large share of the demonstration following the adjournment of the meeting. Many persons surrounded his box. He bowed acknowledgment and finally made his way out through a great crowd.

At 10:20 o'clock the vast garden was practically empty and a few minutes later the lights were out.

BRYAN'S HOME-COMING SERIES OF OVATIONS.

Almost Mobbed By Thousands of Admirers Who Wanted To Shake His Hand.

New York, Aug. 30.—Mr. Bryan's entry into New York this afternoon was a series of ovations, beginning with his landing at the Battery at 4 o'clock and reaching an early climax when he arrived at the Victoria Hotel, Twenty-seventh street and Broadway, an hour later. Here the home-coming Nebraskan was fairly mobbed by the thousands of persons outside the hotel entrances and the hundreds who had forced their way into the corridors. Finally an entrance was effected by the police, and Mr. Bryan reached the lobby by stairs. He was halted and called on for a speech, and the crowd surged about him, cheering lustily all the while.

Mr. Bryan lifted his hand and secured silence.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," he began, "I believe that later this evening is the time for me to make a speech, and you must not expect one now. When a man is in difficulty he has a right to call upon his friends for assistance. I am in difficulty now. I am trying to get home, but I have been traveling so much of late that for the life of me I can hardly tell where home is."

"In Washington," called an enthusiastic auditor.

"The White House," shouted another.

"And we are going to put you there," yelled a third.

Then everyone cheered. Mr. Bryan smiled indulgently.

"I thought my home was in Nebraska," he continued.

"Only until 1908," shouted the crowd.

"Some said it was in Missouri," added Mr. Bryan, amid laughter.

"I've about come to the conclusion that if I find friends like this everywhere I don't care where home is. Soon I am going to take another course in college, for at a recent gathering in London, where several languages were spoken, I felt constrained to make excuses because I could speak but one. But I would have to know every language in the world to tell you how much I thank you."

* * *

Shakes Hands With Thousands.

Mr. Bryan then shook hands with a few of his personal friends who crowded about him. This was the signal for a general rush, and the Nebraskan was almost swept out of the Twenty-seventh-street entrance of the hotel before the score of policemen stationed in the lobby could stem the tide. Finally order was established and the impromptu reception proceeded. Several thousand persons passed in line and Mr. Bryan shook hands with all. Distinguished men of the Democratic party, visiting Governors, United States Senators and Representatives, National Committeemen and legislators mingled with the other visitors and enthusiastic New Yorkers who sought to pay this tribute to the distinguished man who two years in advance of the National Convention is hailed as the Democratic nominee for President. The reception lasted for over an hour. Mr. Bryan then retired to his apartments and had dinner with his family and a few friends. After a rest he went to Madison Square Garden for the feature event of his stay in New York.

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Ovation At Battery Park.

Mr. Bryan was landed at the Battery from Edward F. Goltra's steam yacht, the Illini, on board which he spent last night. Thousands of persons were gathered in Battery Park, on piers and at every vantage point along the water front. Not the least interesting phase of the picture were the two skyscrapers near the Battery, with every window filled with eager faces. Flags were flying everywhere.

As the tidy little naphtha launch of the Illini put out from the yacht just before 4 o'clock with Mr. Bryan on board, the city fire and police boats and other craft set up a screeching of varitoned whistles, which continued long after Mr. Bryan had stepped out upon the yacht landing and had been cordially greeted and given the freedom of the city by Acting Mayor McGowan. William Hoge, president of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-trust League, which had planned the reception, and Mr. Goltra accompanied Mr. Bryan ashore.

Gathered at the Battery to extend a welcome to the home-comer were Democrats from all sections of the country. The party's National Convention could not have brought together a more representative assembly. Gov. Folk, of Missouri; Senator Bailey, of Texas; Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee; members of that committee from a score of States, and the visiting Governors were among the first to extend their greetings and congratulations upon the traveler's safe return. Mr. Bryan, Gov. Folk and the others stopped for a moment to oblige the half hundred men with cameras who had gained entrance within the police lines. All smiled pleasantly as the fifty shutters snapped.

* * *

The Drive Up Town.

There was no further delay in reaching the twenty or more waiting carriages and the drive up town was begun. With Mr. Bryan in the first vehicle were Gov. Folk, Acting Mayor McGowan and William Hoge. The national committeemen and the local Reception Committee were in those which followed. All the carriages were gay in flags and bunting. The crowds at the Battery cheered again as the carriages moved away.

The drive to the Victoria Hotel, which will be Bryan's headquarters, was without incident other than the cheering which was taken up from block to block by persons on the crowded sidewalks. Mr. Bryan was quickly recognized by all and he smilingly bowed his acknowledgments.

Mr. Bryan, after his conference ashore last night with the Democratic leaders at the home of Lewis Nixon, at Stapleton, S. I., returned to the Illini which he boarded from the Prinzess Irene yesterday afternoon and spent the night. After a late breakfast this morning, the Illini steamed in from Gravesend Bay and stopped off the Ocean Yacht Club pier, Staten Island. Mr. Bryan was transferred to Mr. Nixon's palatial houseboat, the Loudoun, named for the owner's native county in Virginia. The Illini then proceeded up the North river and landed Mrs. Bryan, who went to the Victoria Hotel to join her daughter and await the arrival of Mr. Bryan. After this the Illini put down the bay again and Mr. Bryan went back on board for luncheon and then the trip to New York was begun.

* * *

Receives Newspaper Men.

Just a little before noon to-day Mr. Bryan received the newspaper men aboard the houseboat. His first word to them was that he would not talk about politics or persons.

"How about Speaker Cannon's candidacy for the presidency?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"As Cannon is both person and politics," Mr. Bryan replied, "I cannot discuss him."

He was next asked to discuss the Philippines and the spirit of Americanism that has taken hold of the island.

He said he could not discuss that as it was political. "How about Russia and the Douma?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"No one can speak with any degree of certainty," he replied, "as to what the immediate future of Russia will be, but we can speak with certainty of the ultimate result. I might illustrate in this way: "If you ask me in February what sort of weather we will have, I cannot say whether it will be snow or storm, or sunshine, but I can say that in a few months we will have summer. No one can say what experiences Russia will pass through in the next few years, but it is possible to say that she is going to have a constitutional form of government."

Mr. Bryan positively refused to discuss New York politics in any way.

"Has Mr. Hearst called?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"No," he replied.

"Do you expect him?"

"I can't say."

"It has been stated Mr. Hearst was not entirely friendly to you, but he has denied that statement; is it true?"

"I do not think that either Mr. Hearst or I have to deny any statement of that kind."

"What is your impression of your European trip?"

* * *

Proud of Home People.

"We went with the belief that it would be educational, and found it even more instructive than we had expected. Our home-coming was a great pleasure, however. Mrs. Bryan and I were highly gratified to meet our Nebraskan friends, who came so far to greet us. These are the veterans with whom I have passed through many political battles. They took me as a young man and elected me to Congress. They have stood by me in all the conflicts for sixteen years, and I don't believe you can find anywhere on earth more moral courage, more true Democracy and more genuine patriotism in the same number of men than you can find in that gallant band which crossed half the continent to make our home-coming a glad one. There are just 114 types of manly beauty and in that crowd there was one man who was representative of each type."

Mr. Bryan declined to talk of Roger Sullivan.

"You were in Germany, Mr. Bryan. Did you look into the attitude of that country toward the United States as regards tariff?"

"That question would drive me into the tariff controversy. The tariff is too big a question to settle in half a dozen sentences, and I have no time for more extended treatment."

Mr. Bryan explained in reference to not visiting Newark, N. J., that the invitation from there had been received after all his plans had been made and for this reason he was unable to accept. He expects to reach his home in Lincoln, Neb., Wednesday night.

NEBRASKAN BRYANITES,

Under Leadership of Mayor Dahlman, Visit Points of Interest.

New York, Aug. 30.—Under the leadership of Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, thirty-five Nebraskans spent part of their wait for Mr. Bryan to come ashore by paying a visit to the financial district, including the Stock Exchange and the curb market in Broad street. The party was taken to Wall street in automobiles, stopping at various points of interest on the way.

The visitors were admitted to the gallery of the Stock Exchange, where their presence excited considerable interest and was greeted with handclapping by some of the traders on the floor.

The noise soon tired the Nebraskans, and after a half hour, in which the operations on the floor had been explained to them, they left to take a glimpse at the curb market. The curb brokers welcomed the Nebraskans noisily. Business was suspended, there was an outpouring of clerks and messenger boys from the near-by office buildings, and there were cheers for Bryan and the Nebraskans. The visitors doffed their hats repeatedly and joined in a general hand-shaking with a struggling, perspiring but jolly crowd of boys and men. Mounted on the shoulders of one broker, one of the traders called upon Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, to make a speech. The Mayor responded in a little talk, in which he told the brokers that they were a lot of good fellows and that he was sorry they had to do their trading without a roof to cover them.

MAYOR DUNNE TALKS.

Says That Municipal Socialism Never Lost a Fight In Chicago.

New York, Aug. 30.—Mayor Edward F. Dunne, of Chicago, visited Acting Mayor McGowan at the City Hall to-day. With him were President Eckhart, of the Iroquois Club, of Chicago; Orva G. Williams, chairman of the Chicago and Illinois delegations; Joseph B. David and Charles J. Vollicka. Mr. McGowan received the visitors cordially.

In a long talk on his ideas and socialistic progress in Chicago, Mayor Dunne said that municipal socialism in Chicago never lost a fight. He enumerated the various elections on socialistic platforms, the fights with the principal railroad companies, the appeals to the courts and the reappeals to the people for carrying forward the municipal socialistic experiments in the city. He said that the only thing approximating a set-back, which was not a set-back, was that at the last election the people had not voted the requisite 60 per cent. majority in favor of immediate operation of the railroads of the city.

Want Bryan In South.

New York, Aug. 30.—A delegation from North Carolina, including Gov. Glenn, Senator Simmons, Maj. E. J. Hale and Col. B. Cameron to-day urged Mr. Bryan to make an address at the State Fair at Raleigh in October. President Roosevelt spoke there last year.

A similar plea for the Alabama State Fair at Montgomery the following week was made by a delegation, including Gov. William D. Jelks, H. D. Clayton, national committeeman; R. E. L. Neil, president of the State Press Association, and Bruce Kennedy.

Still another similar plea was made by John Temple Graves for the Georgia State Fair at Atlanta.

Mr. Bryan said he could not give a final answer at this time.

MERCER'S DELEGATION

Will Send Large Crowd To Bryan Reception.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Chairman D. Lee Curry, of the County Democratic Committee, has been appointed by John W. Vreeland, chairman of the Bryan Reception Committee for Mercer county. Mr. Curry says he will have special rates for the occasion and the party will go in a special coach with big signs and streamers. Although the time will be short he will make all necessary preparations for a jolly good time, and a big crowd will go.

FEW HOT DAYS

MAY BE EXPECTED IN SEPTEMBER. SAYS WEATHER MAN.

Coolness of Nights Results In Bringing Down the Average of Temperature.

The people of Louisville and this section of country may expect to experience some warm weather during September, according to the data compiled by the local weather bureau covering a period of thirty-five years since the establishment of the service in Louisville. With all that, statistics show that September cannot be classed as a hot month. While a few very hot days are experienced in the month, the nights are cool and the average temperature thereby is lowered. The mean or normal temperature for the month for thirty-five years, according to the figures of George B. Wurtz, local forecaster, has been 70 degrees. The warmest month during the period was in 1881 with an average of 77 degrees. The highest temperature was recorded September 6, 1889, when the mercury reached 102 degrees. The lowest temperature was 36 degrees on September 30 of the same year.

The earliest date on which the first killing frost in autumn occurred was September 24. The average rainfall for the month for the last thirty-five years was 2.67 inches. The greatest monthly rainfall was 5.90 inches in 1888, and the least rainfall was .32 inches in 1883. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.70 inches on September 2, 1879.

Gov. Beckham's Appointments.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.—Gov. Beckham to-day announced additional speaking appointments as follows: Bedford, Wednesday, September 5; Warsaw, Thursday, September 6; Williamstown, Friday, September 7; Nicholasville, Saturday, September 8.

NAME ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

State Board Selects Democrats To Serve

In All But Twenty-one Counties In State.

Meets To-day To Choose Republicans.

WILL CONFIRM APPOINTMENTS

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—C. R. McDowell, Democratic Election Commissioner, and J. Morgan Chinn, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, referee of the State Board of Election Commissioners, to-day began the tentative appointment of the county boards, and selected all except twenty-six of the Democratic County Election Commissioners. Twenty-one of these were deferred on account of the failure of the county Democratic committees to furnish the lists of five names from which the board makes the appointment. The Democratic county chairmen have been wired to forward the lists of the twenty-one missing at once, and they are expected to be here when the board meets to-morrow.

Owing to the absence of Judge A. R. Burnam, the Republican commissioner, no Republican county commissioners were named or suggested, and they will probably be taken up at the meeting to-morrow, when, with the full membership of the board present, the tentative appointments of to-day will be confirmed and the list for both parties completed.

R. G. Phillips, the secretary, resigned and John H. Stuart was elected in his stead.

County chairmen of the following counties have failed to send in lists from which the board could make a selection: Allen, Boyle, Butler, Calloway, Elliott, Estill, Fulton, Gallatin, Hart, Hickman, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Monroe, Oldham, Todd, Union, Washington, Webster.

Tentative appointments for the following counties were deferred: Graves, Garrard, Pike, Pulaski and Scott.

* * *

Commissioners Appointed.

Following are the tentative appointments agreed upon:

Adair—N. M. Tutt, Columbia.
Anderson—J. S. Shouse, Petty.
Ballard—D. J. Henly, LaCenter.
Barren—C. H. Hatchett, Glasgow.
Bath—J. M. Brother, Owingsville.
Bell—R. C. Ford, Middlesboro.
Boone—T. G. Willis, Idlewild.
Bourbon—C. C. Clark, North Middletown.
Boyd—George B. Martin, Catlettsburg.
Bracken—G. T. Reynolds, Augusta.
Breathitt—James Brophy, Jackson.
Breckenridge—Jesse Whitworth, Hardinsburg.
Bullitt—S. B. Simmons, Shepherdsville.
Caldwell—R. H. Akin, Princeton.
Campbell—Aubrey Barbour, Newport.
Carlisle—Jesse F. Nichols, Barlow.
Carroll—J. A. Donaldson, Carrollton.
Carter—John M. Saulsberry, Grayson.
Casey—E. C. Moore, Liberty.
Christian—John B. Chilton, Hopkinsville.
Clark—James P. Stokeley, Winchester.
Clay—G. W. Price, Manchester.
Clinton—C. W. Storey, Albany.
Crittenden—C. L. Nunn, Marion.
Cumberland—J. E. McMurtry, Burkesville.
Daviess—J. T. Griffith, Owensboro.
Edmonson—Eugene Demundrum, Cade.
Fayette—D. C. Hunter, Lexington.
Fleming—M. H. Kendall, Flemingsburg.
Floyd—Walter S. Harkins, Prestonsburg.
Franklin—Howard Johnson, Frankfort.
Grant—R. L. Conrad, Dry Ridge.
Grayson—James S. Wortham, Leitchfield.
Green—W. W. Vaughn, Greensburg.
Greenup—J. T. Lawson, Greenup.
Hancock—W. W. Taber, Hawesville.
Hardin—George K. Galbert, Elizabethtown.
Harlan—B. F. Unthank, Wallin's Creek.
Harrison—M. S. McKee, Cynthiana.
Henderson—S. A. Young, Henderson.
Henry—E. F. Ditto, Eminence.
Hopkins—John G. B. Hall, Madisonville.
Jefferson—Fred Forcht, Jr., Louisville.
Jessamine—L. Saunders, Nicholasville.
Johnson—D. J. Chandler, Paintsville.
Kenton—Frank Johnson, Covington.
Knott, S. F. Day, Hindman.
Knox—A. C. Vaughn, Barbourville.
Larue—J. C. Creal, Hogenville.
Laurel—C. F. Ratcliffe, London.
Leslie—W. M. Lewis, Hyden.
Letcher—John A. Webb, Whitesburg.
Lincoln—B. W. Givens, Hubble.
Livingston—George W. Landram, Smithland.
Lyon—N. O. Gray, Kuttawa.
Madison—R. H. Terrill, Jr., Richmond.
Magoffin—John H. Gardner, Salyersville.
Marion—Proctor McElroy, Lebanon.
Marshall—M. B. Cooper, Benton.
Martin—S. W. Newberry, Inez.
Mason—Mike Brown, Maysville.
McCracken—J. S. Ross, Paducah.
McLean—Richard Alexander, Calhoun.
Meade—S. R. Frymire, Ekron.
Menefee—T. L. Caudel, Frenchburg.
Mercer—Fred G. Curry, Harrodsburg.
Metcalfe—Ed Shirley, East Fork.
Montgomery—S. B. Lane, Mt. Sterling.
Morgan—E. M. Williams, Malone.
Muhlenberg—T. B. Pennell, Greenville.
Nelson—J. W. Spalding, Bardstown.
Nicholas—Robert George, Carlisle.
Ohio—T. J. Smith, Hartford.
Owen—G. W. Parrish, Owenton.
Owsley—T. C. Farley, Pebworth.
Pendleton—B. B. Hensley, Butler.
Perry—R. M. Baker, Hazard.
Powell—H. T. Derickson, Stanton.
Robertson—George W. Dietrich, Bratton.
Rockcastle—J. W. Brown, Mt. Vernon.
Rowan—D. B. Caudill, Morehead.
Russell—John A. Webb, Webb's Cross Roads.
Shelby—T. S. Byars, Simpsonville.
Simpson—Wilson Baird, Stowers.
Spencer—James S. Marratta, Little Mount.
Taylor—W. S. Cloyd, Campbellsville.
Trigg—E. E. Wash, Cadiz.
Trimble—E. Newt Cull, Milton.
Warren—Dr. E. D. Rose, Bowling Green.
Wayne—John R. Wilhite, Monticello.
Whitley—Walker Mason, Williamsburg.
Wolfe—S. N. Hobbs, Campton.
Woodford—G. B. Mosely, Versailles.

Appointments in the following counties were deferred until to-morrow: Graves, Garrard, Pike, Pulaski and Scott.

Frankfort Call's New Owner.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.—L. B. Marshall, a well-known real estate man, has taken charge of the Frankfort Call, published for years by the late John B. Dryden. He will continue it as an afternoon paper, and will be Democratic in politics, instead of independent as heretofore.

D-E-L-I-G-H-T
Of the housewife. Few ashes, very little attention and no clinkers by using
"Camden" High-Grade Pittsburg Coal.
Ignites Quickly. Burns Brilliantly. Lasts Long.
CAMDEN COAL CO.
MAIN OFFICE 452 W. Jefferson — Both Phones 585 — W. C. WILLIAMS, Pres. and Treas.
C.-J.—8—31—06

TRUST ISSUE PARAMOUNT

Says W. J. Bryan In Madison Square Speech.

Declares Time Auspicious For Tariff Reform.

First Message From the Old World One of Peace.

LESSONS FROM OTHER LANDS.

New York, Aug. 30.—The speech of William J. Bryan, delivered to-night at Madison Square Garden, was as follows:

Like all travelers who have visited other lands I return with delight to the land of my birth, more proud of its people, with more confidence in its Government and grateful to the kind Providence that cast my lot in the United States. My national pride has been increased because of abundant evidence I have seen of altruistic interest taken by Americans in the people of other countries. No other nation can show such a record of benevolence and disinterested friendship. My love for our form of government has been quickened as I have visited castles and towers and peered into dark dungeons, and I am glad that our nation, profiting by the experience of the past and yet unhampered by traditions and unfettered by caste, has been permitted to form a new center of civilization on new soil and erect here a "Government of the people, by the people and for the people." I also return more deeply impressed than ever before with the responsibility which rests upon our nation as an exemplar among the nations and more solicitous that we, avoiding the causes which have led other nations to decay, may present a higher ideal than has ever before been embodied in a national life and carry human progress to a higher plane than it has before reached.

I desire, moreover, to acknowledge indebtedness to the American officials who have everywhere shown us all possible courtesy and kindness.

I do not know that I can better show my appreciation of the welcome accorded me by my countrymen than to submit some suggestions drawn from observations during the past year. A Japanese educator, addressing me through an interpreter, said: "I wish you would find the worst thing in Japan and tell us about it so that we may correct it." I commended the generous spirit which he manifested, but assured him that I had not visited Japan in search of faults and blemishes, but rather that I might find the best things in Japan and take them home for the benefit of my own people. Each nation can give lessons to every other, and while our nation is in a position to make the largest contribution, as I believe, to the education of the world, it ought to remain in the attitude of a pupil and be ever ready to profit by the experience of others.

* * *

His First Message.

The first message that I bring from the old world is a message of peace. The cause of arbitration is making real progress in spite of the fact that the nations most prominent in the establishment of The Hague tribunal have themselves been engaged in wars since that court was organized. There is a perceptible growth in sentiment in favor of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. It was my good fortune to be present at the last session of the Interparliamentary Union which convened in London on the 23d of July. Twenty-six nations were represented and they included all the leading nations of the world. This peace congress, as it is generally known, not only adopted resolutions in favor of the limitation of armaments and the arbitration of all questions relating to debts, but unanimously indorsed the proposition that all questions of every nature should be submitted to an impartial tribunal for investigation or to the mediation of friendly nations before hostilities are commenced.

It is not necessary to point out the importance of the position taken. The embodiment of the suggestion in treaties would go a long way toward removing the probability of war. While the idea is of American origin it was heartily accepted by the representatives of England, France, Germany and other European countries. I believe that if our nation would propose to make with every other nation a treaty providing that all questions in dispute between the parties should be submitted to The Hague court or some other impartial international tribunal for investigation and report before any declaration of war or commencement of hostility, it would find many nations willing to enter into such a compact. I am sure from the public utterances of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that such a treaty could be made between the two great English-speaking nations, and their example would be followed until the danger of war would be almost, if not entirely removed. To take the lead in such a movement would establish our position as a world power in the best sense of the term. And what argument can be advanced against such action on the part of the United States? Shall we yield to any other nation in the estimate to be passed upon the value of human life? I confess that my aversion to killing increases with the years. Surely the Creator did not so plan the universe as to make the progress of the race dependent upon wholesale blood letting. I prefer to believe that war instead of being an agency for good, is rather an evidence of man's surrender to his passions, and that one of the tests of civilization is man's willingness to submit his controversies to the arbitrament of reason rather than of force.

* * *

Navy As Collecting Agency.

Another subject connected with our foreign relations: I venture to suggest that we may not only promote peace, but also advance our commercial interests by announcing as a national policy that our navy will not be used for the collection of private debts. While protecting the lives of our citizens everywhere and guaranteeing the personal safety of all who owe allegiance to our flag, we should, in my judgment, announce that persons engaging in business and holding property in other lands for business purposes, must be subject to the laws of the countries in which they engage in business enterprises.

Many profitable fields of investment are now closed because the people of the smaller nations are afraid that an investment of foreign capital will be made an excuse for a foreign invasion. Several times on this trip this fact has been brought to my attention, and I am convinced that for every dollar we could secure to American investors by an attempt to put the Government back of their private claims, we would lose many dollars by closing the door to investment. Mark the distinction between the protection of the lives of our citizens and the use of the navy to guarantee a profit on investments. We do not imprison for debt in the United States, neither do we put men to death because of their failure to pay what they owe, and our moral prestige as well as our commercial interests will be conserved by assuring all nations that American investments depend for protection upon the laws of the country to which the investors go.

* * *

Colonialism.

Before leaving international politics, let me add that our nation has lost prestige rather than gained it by our experiment in colonialism. We have given the monarchist a chance to ridicule our declaration of Independence and the scoffer has twitted us with the inconsistency. A tour through the Philippines has deepened the conviction that we should lose no time in announcing our purpose to deal with the Filipinos as we dealt with the Cubans. Every consideration commercial and political, leads to this conclusion. Such ground as we may need for coaling stations or for a naval base will be gladly conceded by the Filipinos, who simply desire an opportunity to work out their own destiny, inspired by our example and aided by our advice. Insofar as our efforts have been directed toward the education of the Filipinos, we have rendered them a distinct service, but in educating them we must recognize that we are making colonialism impossible. If we intended to hold them as subjects we would not dare to educate them. Self-government with ultimate independence must be assured if we contemplate universal education in the Philippines. As soon as opportunity offers I shall discuss the Philippine question more at length, and I shall also refer to English rule in India, for it throws light upon our own problems in the Philippines, but these subjects must be reserved until I can speak more in detail.

* * *

Legislative Defect.

In several of the nations of Europe, the legislative department of Government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than is our Congress. In England, for instance, where the ministry is former from the dominant party, when an election is held upon any important issue, the Government proceeds to put into law the will of the people expressed at the polls. While our system is superior in many respects it has one defect, viz.: That Congress does not meet in regular session until thirteen months after the election. During this period there is uncertainty, long drawn out, which to the business community is often more damaging than a change of policy promptly carried into effect. Would not the situation be improved by a constitutional amendment convening the first session of Congress within a few months after the election and compelling the second session to adjourn several days before the following election? Such a change would not only serve legitimate business interests and give the public the benefit of more relief through remedial legislation, but it would protect the people from the jobs that are usually reserved for the short session which is now held after the election and when many of the members feel the less responsibility because of their defeat at the polls.

* * *

Election of Senators.

I return more convinced than before of the importance of a change in the method of electing United States Senators. There is noticeable everywhere a distinct movement toward democracy in its broadest sense. In all the countries which I have visited there is a demand that the Government be brought nearer to the people. In China a constitution is under consideration. In Japan the people are demanding that the ministry, instead of being chosen by the Emperor from among his particular friends, shall be selected from Parliament and be in harmony with the dominant sentiment; in India there is agitation in favor of a native Congress; in Russia the Czar has been compelled to recognize the popular voice in the establishment of a Douma, and throughout Europe the movement manifests itself in various forms. In the United States this trend toward democracy has taken the form of a growing demand for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. It must be difficult to overestimate the strategic advantage of this reform, for since every bill must receive the sanction of the Senate, as well as of the House of Representatives before it can become a law, no important legislation of a national character is possible until the Senate is brought into harmony with the people. I am within the limits of the truth when I say that the Senate has been for some years the bulwark of predatory wealth and that it even now contains so many members who owe their election to favor-seeking corporations and are so subservient to their masters as to prevent needed legislation. The popular branch of Congress has four times declared in favor of the reform by a two-thirds vote, and more than two-thirds of the States have demanded it and yet the Senate arrogantly and impudently blocks the way.

* * *

Income Tax.

The income tax, which some in our country have denounced as a socialistic attack upon wealth has, I am pleased to report, the indorsement of the most conservative countries in the old world. It is a permanent part of the fiscal system of most of the countries of Europe and in many places it is a graded tax, the rate being highest upon the largest incomes. England has long depended upon the income tax for a considerable part of her revenues and an English commission is now investigating the proposition to change from a uniform to a graded tax. I have been absent too long to speak with any authority on the public sentiment in this country at this time, but I am so convinced of the justice of the income tax that I feel sure that the people will sooner or later demand an amendment to the Constitution which will specifically authorize an income tax and thus make it possible for the burdens of the Federal Government to be apportioned among the people in proportion to their ability to bear them. It is little short of a disgrace to our country that while it is able to command the lives of its citizens in time of war, it cannot even in the most extreme emergency compel wealth to bear its share of the expenses of the Government which protects it.

* * *

Labor and Capital.

I have referred to the investigation of international controversies under a system which does not bind the parties to accept the findings of the court of inquiry. This plan can be used in disputes between labor and capital, in fact it was proposed as a means of settling such disputes before it was proposed as a means of settling international controversies. It is as important that we shall have peace at home as that we shall live peaceably with neighboring nations, and peace is only possible when it rests upon justice. In advocating arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employes I believe we are defending the highest interests of the three parties to the disputes, viz., the employers, the employes and the public. The employe cannot be turned over to the employer to be dealt with as the employer may please. The question some times asked "Can I not conduct my business to suit myself?" is a plausible one, but when a man in conducting his business attempts to arbitrarily fix the conditions under which hundreds of employes are to live and to determine the future of thousands of human beings, I answer without hesitation that he has no right to conduct his own business in such a way as to deprive his employes of their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To support this position I need only to refer to the laws regulating the safety of mines, the factory laws fixing the age at which children can be employed and usury laws establishing the rate of interest. The effort of the employer to settle differences without arbitration has done much to embitter him against those who work for him and to estrange them from him—a condition deplorable from every standpoint.

* * *

The Strike a Two-Edged Sword.

But if it is unwise to make the employer the sole custodian of the rights and interests of the employes, it is equally unwise to give to the employes uncontrolled authority over the rights and interests of the employer. The employes are no more to be trusted to act unselfishly and disinterestedly than the employers. In their zeal to secure the present advantage they may not only due injustice but even forfeit a larger future gain. The strike, the only weapon of the employe at present, is a two-edged sword, and may injure the workman as much as the employer, and even when wholly successful is apt to leave a rankling in the bosom of the wage-earner that should not be there.

Society, moreover, has something at stake as well as the employer and employes, for there can be no considerable strike without considerable loss to the public. Society, therefore, is justified in demanding that the differences between capital and labor shall be settled by peaceful means. If a permanent, impartial board is created to which either party of an industrial dispute may appeal or which can of its motion institute an inquiry, public opinion may be relied upon to encore the finding. If there is compulsory submission to investigation, it is not necessary there should be compulsory acceptance of the decision, for a full and fair investigation will in almost every case bring about a settlement.

* * *

Government By Injunction.

No reference to the labor question is complete that does not include some mention of what is known as government by injunction. As the main purpose of the writ is to evade trial by jury, it is really an attack upon the jury system, and ought to arouse an unanimous protest. So long as the meanest thief is guaranteed a trial by jury, a jury ought not to be denied to wage-earners. However, as the writ is usually invoked in case of a strike, the importance of the subject would be very much reduced by the adoption of the system of arbitration because arbitration would very much reduce, even if it did not entirely remove the probability of a strike.

* * *

Eight-Hour Day.

Just another word in regard to the laboring man. The struggle to secure an eight-hour day is an international struggle, and it is sure to be settled in favor of the workingman's contention. The benefits of the labor-saving machine have not been distributed with equity. The producer has enormously multiplied his capacity, but so far the owner of the machine has received too much of the increase and the laborer too little. Those who oppose the eight-hour day do it, I am convinced, more because of ignorance of conditions than because of lack of sympathy with those who toil. The removal of work from the house to the factory has separated the husband from his wife and the father from his children, while the growth of our cities has put an increasing distance between the home and the workshop. Then, too, more is demanded of the laboring man now than formerly; he is a citizen as well as a laborer, and must have time for the study of public questions if he is to be an intelligent sovereign. To drive him from his bed to his task and from his task back to his bed is to deprive the family of his companionship, society of his service and politics of his influence.

* * *

Political Questions.

Thus far I have dwelt upon subjects which may not be regarded as strictly partisan, but I am sure that you will pardon me if in this presence I betray my interest in those policies for which the Democratic party stands. I have not had an opportunity to make a Democratic speech for almost a year, and no one—not even a political enemy—could be so cruel to forbid me to speak of those policies on this occasion. Our opponents have derived not only partisan pleasure but also partisan advantage from the division caused in our party by the money question. They ought not, therefore, begrudge us the satisfaction that we find in the fact that unexpected conditions have removed the cause of our differences and permitted us to present a united front on present issues. The unlookedfor and unprecedented increase in the production of gold had brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocates of bi-metallism—the former keeping the gold standard which they wanted and the latter securing the larger volume of money for which they contended. We who favor bi-metallism are satisfied with our victory if the friends of monometallism are satisfied with theirs. And we can invite them to a contest of zeal and endurance in the effort to restore to the people the rights which have been gradually taken from them by the trusts.

* * *

Campaign Contributions.

The investigations which have been in progress during the past year have disclosed the business methods of those who a few years ago resented any inspection of their schemes and hid their rascality under high-sounding phrases. These investigations have also disclosed the source of enormous campaign funds which have been used to debauch citizens and corrupt the ballot.

The people see now what they should have seen before, namely, that no party can exterminate the trusts so long as it owes its political success to political campaign contributions secured through the trusts. Great corporations do not contribute their money to any party except for immunity, expressly promised or clearly implied. The President has recommended legislation on this subject, but so far his party has failed to respond. No important advance can be made until this baneful influence is eliminated, and I hope that the Democratic party will not only challenge the Republican party to bring forward effective legislation on this subject, but will set an example by refusing to receive campaign contributions from corporations and by opening the books so that every contributor of any considerable sum may be known to the public before the election. The great majority of corporations are engaged in legitimate business and have nothing to fear from hostile legislation, and the officers should not be permitted to use the money of the stockholders to advance their own political opinions. Contributions should be individual, not corporate, and no party can afford to receive contributions even from individuals when the acceptance of these contributions secretly pledge the party to a course which it cannot openly avow. In other words politics should be honest, and I mistake political conditions in America if they do not presage improvement in the conduct of campaigns.

* * *

Trust Issue Paramount.

While men may differ as to the relative importance of issues, and while the next Congress will largely shape the lines upon which the coming presidential campaign will be fought, I think it safe to say that at present the paramount issues in the minds of a large majority of people is the trust issue. I congratulate President Roosevelt upon the steps which he has taken to enforce the anti-trust law, and my gratification is not lessened by the fact that he has followed the Democratic rather than the Republican platform in every advance he has made. It has been a great embarrassment to him that the platform upon which he was elected was filled with praise of the Republican party's record, rather than with promises of reform. Even the enthusiastic support given him by the Democrats has enabled the champions of the trusts to taunt him with following Democratic leadership. He has probable gone as far as he could without incurring the hostility of the leaders of his own party. The trouble is that the Republican party is not in a position to apply effective and thorough-going reforms, because it has built up through special legislation the very abuses which need to be eradicated.

Before any intelligent action can be taken against the trusts we must have a definition of a trust. Because no corporation has an absolute and complete monopoly of any important product, the apologists for the trusts sometimes insist that there are in reality no trusts. Others insist that it is impossible to legislate against such trusts as may exist without doing injury to legitimate business. For the purpose of this discussion it is sufficient to draw the line at the point where competition ceases to be effective and to designate as a trust any corporation which controls so much of the product of any article that it can fix the terms and conditions of sale.

Legislation which prevents a monopoly not only does not injure legitimate business, but actually protects legitimate business from injury.

* * *

A Cruel Illustration.

We are indebted to the younger Rockefeller for an illustration which makes this distinction clear. In defending the trust system he is quoted as saying that as the American beauty rose cannot be brought to perfection without pinching off ninety-nine buds so that the one hundredth bud can receive the full strength of the bush, so great industrial organizations are impossible without the elimination of smaller ones. It is a cruel illustration, but it puts perfectly an accurate picture of the trust methods. The Democratic party champions the cause of the ninety-nine enterprises which are menaced; they must not be sacrificed that one great combination may flourish, and when the subject is understood we shall receive the cordial support of the hundreds of thousands of business men who have themselves felt the oppression of the trusts, or who, having observed the effect of the trusts upon others, realize that their safety lies, not in futile attempts at the restraint of trusts, but in legislation which will make a private monopoly impossible.

There must be no mistaking of the issue and no confusing of the line of battle. The trust as an institution will have few open defenders. The policy of the trust magnates will be to insist on "reasonable legislation," and then they will rely upon their power to corrupt legislators and intimidate executives to prevent the application of any remedies which would interfere with the trusts. Our motto must be, "A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and our plan of attack must contemplate the total and complete overthrow of the monopoly principle in industry.

* * *

Remedies.

We must not quarrel over remedies. We must show ourselves willing to support any remedy which promises substantial advantages to the people in the warfare against monopoly. Something is to be expected from the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but this law must be enforced not against a few trusts, as at present, but against all trusts, and the aim must be to imprison the guilty, not merely to recover a fine. What is a fine of $1,000, or even $5,000 to a trust which makes $50,000 while the trial is in progress? If the criminal clause is not good to be enforced it ought to be repealed. If imprisonment is too severe a punishment for the eminently respectable gentlemen who rob 80,000,000 of people of hundreds of millions of dollars annually the language of the statute ought to be changed, for nothing is more calculated to breed anarchy than the failure to enforce the law against rich criminals, while it is rigidly enforced against petty offenders.

But it is not sufficient to enforce existing laws. If ten corporations conspiring together in restraint of trade are threatened with punishment all they have to do now is to dissolve their separate corporations and turn their property over to a new corporation. The new corporation can proceed to do the same thing that the separate corporations attempted and yet not violate the law. We need, therefore, new legislation, and the Republican party not only fails to enact such legislation but fails even to promise it. The Democratic party must be prepared to propose new and efficient legislation.

* * *

Duplication of Directorates.

Recent investigations have brought to light that nearly all crookedness revealed in the management of our large corporations has been due to the duplication of directorates. A group of men organize or obtain control of several corporations doing business with each other and then proceed to swindle the stockholders of the various corporations for which they act. No man can serve two masters and the director who attempts to do so will fail, no matter how much money he makes before his failure is discovered. Many of the trusts control prices by the same methods. The same group of men secure control of several competing corporations and the management is thus consolidated. It is worth while to consider whether a blow may not be struck at the trusts by a law making it illegal for the same person to act as director or officer of two corporations which deal with each other or are engaged in the same general business.

A still more far-reaching remedy was proposed by the Democratic platform of 1900, namely, the requiring of corporations to take out Federal license before engaging in interstate commerce. This remedy is simple, easily applied and comprehensive. The requiring of a license would not embarrass legitimate corporations—it would scarcely inconvenience them—while it would confine the predatory corporations to the State of their origin. Just as a license to sell liquor allows the possessor of the license to sell only in accordance with the laws of the State in which he resides, so a corporate license granted by a Federal commission would not interfere with the right of each State to regulate foreign corporations doing business within its borders. If corporations were required to take a Federal license, the Federal Government could then issue the license upon the terms and conditions which would protect the public. A corporation differs from a human being in that it has no natural rights, and, as all of its rights are derived from the statutes, it can be limited or restrained according as the public welfare may require. The control which Congress has over interstate commerce is complete, and if Congress can prevent the transportation of a lottery ticket through the mails by the express companies or by freight, it can certainly forbid the use of the mails, the railways and telegraphs to any corporation which is endeavoring to monopolize an article of commerce, and no party can long be credited with sincerity if it condemns the trusts with words only and then permits the trusts to employ all the instrumentalities of interstate commerce in the carrying out of its nefarious plans. It is far easier to prevent a monopoly than to watch it and punish it, and this prevention can be accomplished in a practical way by refusing a license to any corporation which controls more than a certain proportion of the total product—this proportion to be arbitrarily fixed at a point which will give free operation to competition.

* * *

The Tariff Question.

The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts can practice.

While absolute free trade would not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that very few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter into the trust if the President were empowered to put on the free list, articles competing with those controlled by a trust. While I shall take occasion at on early day to consider the tariff question more at length, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing the opinion that the principle embodied in the protective tariff has been the fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts. It is difficult to condemn the manufacturers for uniting to take advantage of a high tariff schedule when the schedule is framed on the theory that the industries need all the protection given, and it is not likely that the beneficiaries of these schedules will consent to their reduction so long as the public waits for the tariff to be reformed by its friends.

But one of the worst features of the tariff levied not for revenue, but for the avowed purpose of protection, is that it fosters the idea that men should use their votes to advance their own financial interests. The manufacturer has been assured that it is legitimate for him to vote for Congressmen, whatever their opinions on other subjects may be, if they will legislate larger dividends into his pockets; sheep growers have been encouraged to believe that they should have no higher aim in voting than to raise the price of wool; and laboring men have been urged to make their wages their only concern. For a generation the "fat" has been fried out of the manufacturers by the Republican Congressional Committee, and the manufacturers have been reimbursed by legislation. With the public conscience educated to believe this open purchase of legislation was entirely proper, no wonder that insurance companies have used the money of their policyholders to carry elections—no wonder that trusts have hastened to purchase immunity from punishment with liberal donations. How can we draw a moral distinction between the man who sells his vote for five dollars on election day and the manufacturer who sells his political influence for fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, payable in dividends? How can we draw a moral line between the Senator or Congressman elected by the trusts to prevent hostile legislation and the Senator or Congressman kept in Congress by the manufacturers to secure friendly legislation?

The party which justifies the one form of bribery cannot be relied upon to condemn the other.

* * *

Auspicious Time For Reform.

There never was a time when tariff reform could be more easily entered upon, for the manufacturers, by selling abroad cheaper than at home, as many of them do, have not only shown their ingratitude toward those who built the tariff wall for them, but they have demonstrated their ability to sell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been a burden to the consumers in the United States, and it is growing more and more a menace to our foreign commerce because it arouses resentment and provokes retaliation.

* * *

Rebates.

The railroad question is also interwoven with the trust question. Nearly all the private monopolies have received rebates or secured other advantages over competitors. Absolute equality of treatment at the hands of the railroads would go far toward crippling the trusts, and I rejoice that the President has had the courage to press the question upon Congress. While the law, as it was finally distorted by the Senate, is not all that could be wished, it deserves a fair trial.

Rate regulation was absolutely necessary, and it furnishes some relief from the unbearable conditions which previously existed; but we must not forget that the vesting of this enormous power in the hands of the Commission appointed by the President introduces a new danger. If an appointive board has the power to fix rates, and can, by the exercise of that power, increase or decrease by hundreds of millions of dollars the annual revenues of the railroads, will not the railroads feel that they have a large pecuniary interest in the election of a President friendly to the railroads? Experience has demonstrated that municipal corruption is largely traceable to the fact that franchise corporations desire to control the City Council, and thus increase their dividends. If the railroad managers adopt the same policy, sentiment in favor of ownership of the railroads by the Government is likely to increase as rapidly throughout the country as the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership has increased in the cities.

* * *

Government Ownership.

I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community, in accordance with the well-defined theory that public ownership is necessary where competition is impossible. I do not know that the country is ready for this change. I do not know that a majority of my own party favor it, but I believe that an increasing number of the members of all parties see in public ownership the sure remedy for discriminations between persons and localities and for the extortionate rates for the carrying of freight and passengers.

Believing, however, that the operation of all the railroads by the Federal Government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate State lines, I prefer to see only the trunk lines operated by the Federal Government, and the local lines by the several State Governments.

Some have opposed this dual ownership as impracticable, but investigation in Europe has convinced me that it is entirely practicable. Nearly all the railroads of Germany are owned by the several States, the Empire not even owning the trunk lines, and yet the interstate traffic is in nowise obstructed. In traveling from Constantinople to Vienna one passes through Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Hungary and a part of Austria without a change of cars, and yet each country owns and operates its own roads, and different languages are spoken on the different divisions of the line. Sweden and Norway each owns its railroads, but they have no trouble about interstate traffic, although their political relations are somewhat strained. The ownership and operation of the local lines by the several State Governments is not only feasible, but it suits itself to the conditions existing in the various States. In those States where the people are ripe for a change, the local lines can be purchased or new lines be built at once, while private ownership can continue in those States in which the people still prefer private ownership. Some States have been more careful than others to prevent the watering of stock, and in the acquiring of roads each State can act according to the situation which it has to meet.

* * *

Right To Acquire Railroads.

As to the right of the Governments, Federal and State, to own and operate railroads, there can be no doubt. If we can deepen the water in the lakes and build connecting canals in order to cheapen railroad transportation during half of the year, we can build a railroad and cheapen rates the whole year; if we can spend several hundred millions on the Panama canal to lower transcontinental rates, we can build a railroad from New York to San Francisco to lower both transcontinental and local rates. The United States mail is increasing so rapidly that we shall soon be able to pay the interest on the cost of trunk lines out of the money which we now pay to railroads for carrying through mails.

If any of you question the propriety of my mentioning this subject, I beg to remind you that the President could not have secured the passage of the rate bill had he not appealed to the fear of the more radical remedy of Government ownership, and nothing will so restrain the railroad magnates from attempting to capture the Interstate Commerce Commission as the same fear. The high-handed manner in which they have violated law and ignored authority, together with the corruption discovered in high places, has done more to create sentiment in favor of public ownership than all the speeches and arguments of the opponents of private ownership.

I have referred to the railroad question as a part of the trust question because they are so interwoven that it is difficult to consider one without the other.

* * *

More About Trusts.

Just a word more in regard to the trusts. Some defend them on the ground that they are an economic development and that they cannot be prevented without great injury to our industrial system. This may be answered in two ways. First, trusts are a political development rather than an economic one; and second, the trust system cannot be permitted to continue, even though it did result in a net economic gain. It is political because it rests upon the corporation and the corporation rests upon a statutory foundation. The trust, instead of being a natural development, is a form of legalized larceny and can exist only so long as the law permits it to exist. That there is an economic advantage in production on a large scale may be admitted, but because a million yards of cloth can be produced in one factory at a lower price per yard than one hundred thousand yards can be produced in the same factory, it does not follow that cloth would be produced at a still lower price per yard if all the cloth consumed in the United States were produced in one factory or under one management. There is a point beyond which the economic advantage of large production ceases. The moment an industry approaches the position of a monopoly it begins to lose in economic efficiency, for a monopoly discourages invention, invites deterioration in quality and destroys a most potent factor in production, viz., individual ambition.

But the political objections to a trust overcome any economic advantage which it can possibly have. No economic advantage can justify an industrial despotism or compensate a nation for the loss of independence among its producers. Political liberty could not long endure an industrial system which permitted a few powerful magnates to control the means of livelihood of the rest of the people.

Landlordism, the curse of Europe, is an innocent institution in comparison with the trust, when the trust is carried to its logical conclusion. The man who argues that there is an economic advantage in private monopoly is aiding Socialism. The Socialist, asserting the economic superiority of the monopoly, insists that its benefits shall accrue to the whole people, and his conclusion cannot be denied if the superiority of monopoly is admitted. The Democratic party, if I understand its position, denies the economic as well as the political advantage of the private monopoly, and promises to oppose it wherever it manifests itself. It offers as an alternative competition, where competition is possible, and public monopoly wherever circumstances are such as to prevent competition.

* * *

The Socialistic Theory.

Socialism presents a consistent theory, but a theory which, in my judgment, does not take human nature into account. Its strength is in its attack upon evils, the existence of which is confessed. Its weakness is that it would substitute a new disease—if not a worse one—for the disease from which we suffer. The Socialist is honest in the belief that he has found a remedy for human ills, and he must be answered with argument, not with abuse. The best way to oppose Socialism is to remedy the abuses which have grown up under individualism, but which are not a necessary part of individualism, and the sooner the remedy is applied the better. As I was leaving home I set forth my reasons for opposing the Socialist doctrine that the Government should own and operate all the means of production and transportation; my observations during the past year have strengthened my convictions on that subject. Because I am anxious to preserve individualism, I am earnest in my desire to see the trusts exterminated, root and branch, that the door of opportunity may be open to every American citizen.

* * *

Federal Expenditures.

On another occasion I shall call attention to the rapidly-growing expenditures of the Federal Government. It is natural that those who look upon taxation as a blessing should view over-grown appropriations with complacency, yet even the desire to find ways of spending the revenues brought into the Treasury by a high tariff cannot wholly account for the reckless extravagance of recent Congresses.

But at this time I desire to center your thoughts upon the overshadowing evil of the day—the trust—with the plutocratic tendencies that result therefrom. It demands a remedy, and the people are prepared to administer heroic treatment. The Democratic party offers a solution which is both reasonable and adequate—a solution in which time-honored principles are applied to new conditions.

* * *

The Democratic Party.

The Democratic party is not the enemy of property nor of property rights; it is, on the contrary, the best defender of both because it defends human rights, and human rights are the only foundation upon which property and property rights can rest securely. The Democratic party does not menace a single dollar legitimately accumulated; on the contrary, it insists upon the protection of rich and poor alike in the enjoyment of that which they have honestly earned. The Democratic party does not discourage thrift, but, on the contrary, stimulates each individual to the highest endeavor by assuring him that he will not be deprived of the fruits of his toil. If we can but repeal the laws which enable men to reap where they have not sown; laws which enable them to garner into their overflowing barns the harvests that belong to others—no one will be able to accumulate enough to make his fortune dangerous to the country. Special privileges and the use of the taxing power for private gain—these are the twin pillars upon which plutocracy rests. To take away these supports and to elevate the beneficiaries of special legislation to the path of honest effort ought to be the purpose of our party.

And who can suffer injury by just taxation, impartial laws and the application of the Jeffersonian doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none? Only those whose accumulations are stained with dishonesty and whose immoral methods have given them a distorted view of business, society and Government. Accumulating by conscious fraud more money than they can profitably use upon themselves, wisely distribute or safely leave to their children, these denounce as public enemies all who question their methods or throw a light upon their crimes.

* * *

Plutocracy Abhorrent.

Plutocracy is abhorrent to a republic; it is more despotic than monarchy; more heartless than aristocracy; more selfish than bureaucracy. It preys upon the nation in time of peace and conspires against it in the time of its calamity. Conscienceless, compassionless and devoid of wisdom, it enervates its votaries while it impoverishes its victims. It is already sapping the strength of the nation, vulgarizing social life and making a mockery of morals. The time is ripe for its overthrow. Let us attack it boldly, making our appeal to the awakened conscience of the nation in the name of the counting room which it has defiled, in the name of business honor which it has sullied, in the name of the people whom it has oppressed, in the name of the homes which it has despoiled and in the name of religion upon which it has placed the stigma of hypocrisy.

And if I may be permitted to suggest a battle hymn I propose a stanza, but slightly changed, from one of the strongest of the poems of Scotland's great Democratic bard:

Columbia, my dear, my native soil,
For whom my warmest wish to heaven is sent,
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health and peace and sweet content.
And, O may heaven their simple lives prevent
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile;
Then, tho' unearned wealth to wickedness be lent,
A virtuous populace may rise and stand
A wall of fire around their much-loved land.

ARMED STRANGER

CAUSES POLICE TO MAKE INVESTIGATION.

Man Disappears As Mysteriously As He Came To Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The mysterious advent and subsequent disappearance of a stranger here several weeks ago have caused police investigation. About three weeks ago a well-dressed man called at the boarding-house of Mrs. J. A. Logan, on North Limestone street, and said that he desired to engage board. He carried a Winchester repeating rifle of the latest pattern and a small valise. He selected a room and said he would go down town, but would return in time for supper. He left the rifle and baggage. He never returned, and some days after Mrs. Logan opened the valise and found it contained a revolver and a coat, evidently designed for a hunting garment, and several other articles of apparel, but no papers or letters to indicate the man's identity. Mrs. Logan has a very indistinct recollection of the stranger, but noticed that his trousers and shoes were bespattered with mud, that he was above medium size, about fifty-five years old and evidently a man who had seen a good deal of the world.

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New School Building.

A new normal school building will soon be erected on the State College grounds. The Board of Trustees were especially pleased with the large number of teachers from throughout the State who took advantage of the summer school this year, and at a recent meeting of the board it was decided to erect the new building, which will cost not less than $25,000 when completed. The building will be three stories in height and constructed of pressed brick and stone. It will contain offices, a girls' study and cloak-room and society halls, in addition to the regular classrooms, and will accommodate 400 students. The plans will be completed within ten days, and work on the foundation will then begin.

* * *

Attempted Assault Charged.

George Robb, a painter and thirty-six years old, was arrested to-day charged with attempting criminal assault this morning on a little girl whose name, at the urgent request of the family, is withheld for the present from publication. Robb was taken before Magistrate Groves this afternoon and his examining trial set for Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. In default of $300 bail he was committed to the county jail.

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Lexington Notes.

Samuel McCabe and Ernest Goode are the two new mail-carriers who have been appointed for Lexington. They will begin their duties September 1. On account of these appointments Herr Park and Clifton Heights will be added to the mail service of the city.

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Miss Grace Truman Ogg, of Mt. Sterling, who has been appointed teacher at Williamsburg Institute, was an honor graduate of State College of the class of 1905, and made a notable record as a student here.

* * *

Mary Worley Hart, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Dr. R. S. Hart, died yesterday afternoon at 1:05 o'clock, after a protracted illness. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the family residence, eight miles from Lexington on the Versailles pike, the Rev. W. O. Shewmaker officiating. The pallbearers will be: John Wasson, Robert Wasson, James L. Gay, John Gay, Dr. S. M. Steadman, Wilmore Garrett, D. H. James, J. Waller Rodes. The buriall will be in Pisgah cemetery.

REPAIRS ORDERED MADE AT ONCE.

Western Normal School Regents In Session.

Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Board of Regents of the Normal School for the Western district of Kentucky has been in session here to-day, every member being present. It was ordered that repairs on the building to cost $4,000 be made at once. It was decided to open the model training school September 15. This school will consist of four grades of pupils to be taken from the city schools and taught by teachers appointed by the Board of Education of Bowling Green. These teachers will be directed by an expert primary teacher to be employed by the Board of Regents. This model school is for the purpose of giving teachers who attend the Normal school a practical knowledge of teaching by actual observation and experience. The board will be in session again to-morrow.

CARRIER PIGEON FLY

Feature of Last Day of Successful K. of P. Fair.

Nicholasville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The K. of P. Fair closed to-day after three successful days. The crowd to-day was estimated at 4,000, and among the visitors were Col. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville; Hon. Henry Bosworth, of Fayette, and Hon. Ruby Lafoon, of Madisonville. At 12 o'clock nineteen homing pigeons were released and started on their journey to Louisville, the first of which, belonging to Dr. Frazier, covered the eighty-four miles in two hours and nineteen minutes. The others were closely following. The sweepstakes in which the premium was $100 was won by Robert Walker, of Richmond. The twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. William White received the premium in the baby show, and Mrs. Grace Dean, of Bryantsville, was awarded the silver service for the most popular woman.

GREATEST DAY AT SHELBY FAIR

(Continued From First Page.)

try dinner were there, and everything had the taste that is not to be found within the limits of a city. There was a wholesomeness about it that gave confidence and dispersed all remembrance of the "hot weather suggestions" issued from the city health office.

"They seemed to like it all," said one proud wife of a farmer, "but how they did eat the ham! It'll be better to-morrow, too, because it was cut this morning. I think most of them would have been satisfied with ham and bread and butter and something to drink."

All of those who were not asked to dine in the booths were plentifully supplied in the big dining-tent, where meals of the same character were served to all comers and were eaten with equally as much relish.

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Louisvillians Drink Water.

"We have nothing on the ground to drink but water, and we have had a hard time keeping up the supply," said Dr. Rodman. "The Louisville people have been drinking water, and we did not expect them to do it. It must be the result of the 'Sunday lid.' For almost an hour about noon we hardly could keep enough water on hand, and we had to send to town for more several times."

It was a day of profit for the drivers of the conveyances in operation between Shelbyville and the fair grounds. The regular fare is fifteen cents, but there were many of the drivers who considered the demand sufficient to warrant an increase in price to twenty-five cents, and they were busy all day.

The cattle and horse rings attracted much attention, and the crowds cheered their favorites with as much enthusiasm as the "fans" urge on the home team when they are playing "good ball." The turnout event in the afternoon, when the young women appeared in the vehicles, was second only to the baby show in popular favor.

* * *

Baby Show Big Attraction.

Eighteen babies, some with their mothers and some with nurses, were displayed in a long row across one side of the ring, and all who possibly could gained a position from which they could be seen. One baby had a big green toy balloon, but external joys were no comfort to it, and it made faces at the judges as it cried.

Some of the others were happy; some were embarrassed and some seemed not to realize that anything unusual was taking place.

Little Elizabeth Finley reposed in the arms of her "black mammy." She made "goo goo eyes" at the judges and smiled at the crowd in confidence. To her it was a pleasure and apparently she was doing her best. All went well until the big blue ribbon was tied about her waist and one of the judges took her from the arms of her "mammy."

Her bravery quickly left her as the strangers crowded about, and she set up a wail that would have proved her undoing if it had come a minute before. The nurse ran quickly to the rescue, and when the prize, a beautiful dress and cap, was presented to her, she was herself again and smiled with full reassurance.

The "Flying Jinnie" and the side shows, as well as various other attractions always incident to a county fair, were well patronized. The pink-lemonade man was on hand and worked over-time. The balloon man was busy, and the popcorn and peanut venders scarcely could supply the demand.

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Officials In the Crowd.

Senator McCreary was at the fair all day shaking hands with his friends. Mayor Barth and John D. Wakefield and John M. Settle, members of the Board of Public Safety, were in the Louisville delegation. Lieut. Gov. Thorne also was a visitor. Congressman Swagar Sherley and Mrs. Sherley made the trip. H. I. Fox, secretary of the Kentucky Horse Show Society, was on the ground, and said that all of the exhibitors of fine horses were taking interest in the Louisville show this fall.

EQUITABLE LIFE

MUST ACCOUNT TO STATE AS TO DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

Justice Bischoff, of New York Supreme Court, Hands Down An Important Decision.

New York, Aug. 30.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society and its directors, according to a decision by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court to-day, must defend the suit brought against them by State Atty. Gen. Mayer to compel an accounting as to the management and disposition of the funds and property of the society. The suit also demands that the directors be compelled to repay any of the societies money which may have been lost or wasted by a violation of the duties of the directors.

The court upholds a demurrer interposed by the attorney for the defendants that there was improper joinder of causes of action, but dismissed the demurrer in which it was alleged that there was no proper cause set forth, and that the directors could not be compelled to make repayment as asked by the Attorney General. The court also holds that the directors must answer the complaint of the Attorney General, except in so far as it may be affected by the sustaining of the demurrer as to improper joinder. Twenty days is allowed the defendant in which to make answer.

In addition to demanding an accounting of funds, the Attorney General's suit also asks that any defendant now a director or officer in the society shall be removed upon proof of misconduct.

MANY NAMES FOR STATE FAIR CARNIVAL.

The committee which has been appointed to award a prize of $10 to the person who suggests the best and accepted name for the carnival at the State Fair is almost swamped in a multitude of letters from as many people who think they have a good name for the department. Some of those who have contributed suggestions have submitted long lists of more or less catchy names. It was said yesterday by one of the members of the committee that it would be the first of next week, at least, before the decision could be announced.

SUICIDE

Theory In Case of Frank Hipple Holds Good.

CORONER CLAIMS HE BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS.

RECEIVER EARLE TALKS OF PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION.

SAFE ASSETS DISCOVERED.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—The suspicion entertained that Frank K. Hipple, president of the embarrassed Real Estate Trust Company, who was found dead at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., last Friday, committed suicide was confirmed to-day by Joseph N. King, Coroner of Montgomery county. When he made the announcement Dr. Albert H. Read, the Coroner's physician, was standing near and added:

"You can say that Mr. Hipple blew out his brains."

Since the death of Mr. Hipple the family physician and the Coroner maintained that he died of cerebral hemorrhage while taking a bath. The Coroner to-day said:

"When I went to Bryn Mawr Friday morning to investigate the sudden death of Mr. Hipple I found that he was the president of a trust company, and when I discovered he had committed suicide I decided to suppress the fact for a few days in order to prevent a run on the trust company. I thought that if there was anything wrong in Mr. Hipple's transactions the directors would have a chance to make up whatever deficits there were."

"Did any of the directors of the bank or members of the family request that the facts of the suicide be suppressed?"

"No, sir; they did not. Any action taken by me was voluntary."

* * *

Coroner Suppresses Facts.

"Several men prominent in legal affairs told me to-day that I did right in suppressing the facts until the directors of the bank had a chance to make an investigation."

The Coroner also stated that when he arrived at the Hipple residence last Friday he was met by the son of the deceased. The young man did not at first say that his father had committed suicide. It did not take the Coroner long to discover the cause of death. Hipple had placed the muzzle of a thirty-eight caliber revolver in his mouth and shot himself. The ball passed upward and lodged in the brain. The shooting took place in the bathroom. The suicide arose shortly before 6 o'clock and Mrs. Hipple was of the opinion that her husband was taking a bath. When he did not return to his room inside of half an hour, Mrs. Hipple became alarmed and made an investigation. She found her husband lying on the floor in the bathroom. Mrs. Hipple was not aware that her husband had killed himself until the arrival of the family physician.

* * *

Plans For Reorganization.

Receiver Earle said to-day that the plan for the reorganization of the Real Estate Trust Company was to ask the creditors to take preferred stock in the Trust Company for their claims, and appoint their own officers in the company. This, he felt assured, would give the creditors their only chance to get back their money dollar for dollar.

This plan has not been perfected in detail, as it will take some little time to get the matter in shape to present to the creditors in its proper form.

Mr. Earle said also that under a receivership it had been proved time and time again that the business of a failed concern would not yield nearly the results that could be obtained if the business was managed by the parties directly in interest.

He said if the creditors did take hold he was sanguine or results, and that the creditors had no cause for discouragement if they refrained from sacrificing their claims and came to the rescue of the trust company, doing for it what the banks and trust companies failed to do at the clearing-house meeting. Mr. Earle added he had just discovered that a large asset of the trust company, which it was supposed, was not very good, really was backed by names perfectly good, and which could be realized on. This asset is said to be $250,000 in value.

TRUANT OFFICERS TO GET BUSY THIS YEAR.

Ten Thousand Children Said To Be "Cutting" School.

The swimming hole will not prove so great an attraction for the youth of Louisville who have heretofore been in the habit of spending the greater portion of their time at favorite haunts rather than spending their days in the schoolroom, the Juvenile Court officials having issued an ultimatum to the effect that the law passed by the last Legislature giving that tribunal custody over truants will be strictly enforced. It appears to the casual observer to be a case of day school or Reform School, and the way in which cases appearing in the Juvenile Court have been handled has demonstrated the determination of the court to bring up the little folks in the straight and narrow path.

Speaking of the law yesterday morning, an official of the court said: "We have made a conservative estimate of the number of truants in Louisville, and, astounding as it may seem, the figure is placed at 10,000. The future of our city does not appear bright when you stop and think what the absence of that number of pupils from school means. We have an excellent corps of officers and you can rest assured there will be few cases of truancy in the local schools this year."

"OPEN SHOP" APPLIED TO POSTAL SERVICE.

Postal Clerks Who Are Not Members of the Union Will Be Afforded Protection.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The principle of the "open shop" will be applied to the postal service according to a decision reached to-day at a conference between Postmaster Busse, of Chicago, and Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock and Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger.

Postmaster Busse's visit was brought about by the proposed formation of a National Labor Union of Postal Clerks in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The determination that so long as the postal clerks or other post-office employes conform to the rules of the office and do not attempt to coerce or violent those who do not enter the union, there will be no objection to employes affiliating with the labor organization. It expressly was stated, however, that the department would afford th[illegible] protection to those who de[illegible] fit [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

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Communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

TEN PAGES

FRIDAY..........AUGUST 31, 1906

"Business."

Thursday Evening, Aug. 30.—The New York stock market, after a firm opening, displayed a reactionary tendency and fluctuated wildly, closing unsettled and nervous at about the lowest of the day. Union Pacific touched a new high mark.

Money on call was strong and higher at 6 to 8 per cent., ruling at 6. Time loans were strong at 6 to 7. Sterling exchange was weak.

Closing quotations on wheat for December delivery showed a net loss of ⅝c to ½c. Corn was down ¼c and oats up ⅛c to ¼c.

The cotton market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points, with trading active; eased off about 10 points; developed strength and recovered to about last night's prices.

The Chicago cattle market was steady to a shade lower; the hog market 5c to 10c lower, and the sheep market steady to 10c lower.

The Coals of the Big Sandy Valley.

The State Geological Survey has recently issued a valuable bulletin of 141 pages, bound and well illustrated with maps and other explanatory illustrations, showing the extent and quality of the coals embraced in the territory south of Louisa and between the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy and the headwaters of the north fork of the Kentucky river. The area covered comprises about two thousand square miles and includes the counties of Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike, a large part of Lawrence and parts of Knott and Letcher counties. The character of the coal is chiefly bituminous but in various designated localities are to be found also seams of cannel coal of excellent character. Much of the bituminous coal has superior cooking qualities, especially that known as the Elkhorn coal, which has an extensive area and is of unusual thickness.

A section of an entry in Martin county is given, showing a thickness of 146 inches as illustrated in a cut, of which 114 inches is coal. It was from this entry that the great column of coal, nearly nine feet thick, was taken which was exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition, and attracting the attention of English capitalists led to the development of the lower Cumberland region and the founding of Middlesboro.

While the report is of a techincal character and not so easy to comprehend by the ordinary reader, it is just such as has long been needed to bring to the attention of investors and developers the character of information needed and hitherto not attainable except by personal examination. From the absence of such official reports this and other mineral sections of Kentucky have had their development greatly retarded. Much of the material embodied in this report was collected by Prof. Crandall under the old geological survey during the latter years of its administration under Prof. Procter, State Geologist. Several years had been spent in the study of this field when the survey was suspended for twelve years by the failure of the Legislature to make the necessary appropriation for its continuance or to provide for the publication of the material collected. Since the revival of the survey in 1904 Prof. Crandall has resumed and concluded his work and the result of his study in this publication is now available to the large number of persons who only need such facts to enter upon the development of this extensively rich coal field.

The extension of the branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad up the Big Sandy river and the construction of locks and dams upon that stream by the Federal Government, now going on, make this report a timely contribution of information necessary for the work of development. There is no longer dependence upon mere hearsay or individual report of the mineral resources of this great storehouse of mineral wealth. This publication carries with it the indorsement, as to its exactitude, of the State au[illegible]ity, with [illegible] reliable data in all necessary details. The topography of the country, while to a certain extent mountainous, is traversed by many small streams, along which the coal is accessible by mines above drainage, while the banks of these watercourses, flowing to the several forks of the Big Sandy river, and to the railroad, offer facilities for the construction of coal roads to reach the future slackwater, and the railroad, now already well extended, upward from the Ohio.

The marketing of the products of the mines in this valley, however, will not be dependent upon this single outlet, where it would come in competition with the output of the mines of the Monongahela and the Kanawha. The South and Western railroad is being energetically pushed southeasterly up the Russell's Fork through the Breaks of the Big Sandy and onward to Bristol, Tenn., as projected many years ago. Here it will connect with the system of railroads in North Carolina and convey the coal to the coalless region of that State, South Carolina and Georgia. Already large investments have been made in lands in the Big Sandy valley, and this, together with other developments being made in Eastern Kentucky, bids fair to awaken into life this region, so favored by nature, but so long permitted to lie idle for the want of just such official information as this report contains.

A Very Bad Break.

During the discussion of the Rate Bill, which should have been entitled "An Act to Enable Theodore Roosevelt to Pose as a Reformer, and for Other Purposes," the Railway people showed signs of being rattled—though why they should be it is not easy to conjecture, since in most of its features the measure was actually in their own interest—and, since its passage, many of them appear to have quite gone to pieces.

The tearing away at Buffalo of the Bryan banners from the sides of a chartered coach before it was permitted to proceed upon its journey to New York caps the climax of absurdity.

Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. If some sinister spirit had racked his wits for a decade he could hardly have hit upon a more ingenious expedient. It has the dual quality of making a much-ado-about-nothing and of elevating this to the dimensions of a cause celebre. If the special had been chartered by a circus company, and, instead of the inscription, "Welcome to Bryan," the banners had borne the legend, "All hail to the Glorious Saltarillo," would there have been the least objection? Every day we see moving across country railway trains carrying huge streamers labeled "The Greatest Show on Earth" and "The Whole Damm Family." Why should anybody balk at one carrying a "Welcome to Bryan?"

That some fool Station Agent, with more bile than brains — particularly about Niagara Falls—should get on his hind legs and howl upon small provocation, or none at all, would not surprise anyone; but that officials, having time for reflection and supposed to have some sense of the fitness of things, should make a break of this sort can be reconciled only with the theory of emotional insanity, or sheer idiocy.

It is simple truth to say that it gives to the Bryan reception a snap it seemed to lack. It makes its case. It draws a moral and adorns a tale of the total depravity which the average citizen ascribes to the soulless corporation. It looks infinitesimally small and mean. It stigmatizes the railway officials who may be identified with it and does no manner of hurt to the supposed victims of such petty tyranny. It will ring over the country with a resonance out of proportion to the occasion and make thousands of votes for Bryan, doubly confirming him in the choice of his party and still further heroizing him in the favor of the masses of the people. In the end it may prove to have a deeper meaning. It is at least disagreeably suggestive.

We read from day to day with amazement of the foolishness and the weakness of the Czar. The fatuous folly of Louis XVI., exposed to similar trials and perils, appears to possess him. Sober counsels are lost upon him. He seems headed for the bottomless pit, and bent on getting there. Yet here in our own time and country we behold, in organized capital, an autocracy, equally blind to tendencies and consequences, and every whit as unresponsive to public opinion, mistakenly thinking it can rule forever by the twin agencies of money and coercion.

The Grand Dukes of Trustism and the Trusts, the Robber Barons of the Tariff, the exposed but not deposed Insurance Lords,—banded together by the cohesive principle of criminal wealth for the establishment of privilege and the overthrow of Democratic Institutions—the horde led by the Republican party, and the Republican party led by Theodore Roosevelt, a would-be Czar—are going the same pace in the United States as their prototypes in Russia and toward the same objective point.

Socialists themselves, from one end of the string, they are making Socialists of myriads at the other end. For every dollar they gain they are sowing a dragon's tooth. They seem to have as little sense of intellectual perspective as of moral obligation, and none whatever of political forecast. Instead of a willingness to submit the problems of the time to the calm, unbiased judgment of Statesmen, they think the process of throwing dust in the eyes of the people and of buying them with their own money, will endure forever.

They are sadly mistaken. In reality, they play into the hands of anarchism and the mob, which, soon or late unless wiser and more generous counsels prevail, will sweep over them and over us all. What is the difference between a Gray Wolf in the Senate and an Agitator under a red flag, except that the one is the cause of the other, and that both are hurrying the extremes they represent to the fruition of an irrepressible conflict? Thus, in the beginning, was it between the old Extremes of Freedom and Slavery, in the end precipitating the collision between the North and the South.

It is small things that play the devil with great ones. The affair of the diamond necklace cut a wondrous figure in the French Revolution. A ribald dinner given by a gilded nincompoop brought down the Insurance House of Mirth upon the heads of the so-called Kings of Finance, revealing the awful conditions in the cellars below. And here we have, in a wretched fit of partyism, the Railway Service dragged into the limelight of prevailing discontent, and that in the attitude of a senseless and despotic exercise of power against which the great body of the people are only too eager to rebel. How shall thinking, upright and conservative men stay the onward sweep of extremism and revolution, seeking to engulf everybody and everything, if the Railway managers put arguments in the mouths of those who clamor for Government ownership?

Government ownership is a stride toward Absolutism scarcely shorter than a proposition to elect the President for life. Between electing Mr. Bryan on a platform of Government ownership, and re-electing Theodore Roosevelt, the thoughtful Republican would find little to chose. Either would be a menace to free institutions. Yet all things tending toward extremes, we see a great trunk line—by the way, presided over by a Kentuckian—allowing its servants to play to the lead of the extremists. What matter if Mr. Bryan be again defeated in 1908? It is only a question of time when a season of famine will strike the country concurrent with some future presidential election, and then it will be Hearst.

And, so the Courier-Journal says: "Avast there, Mr. Newman! Send those yard dogs to their kennels. They do but bark at Bryan. Their bite comes nearer home."

The Land Question In Russia.

Some members of the late Russian Douma were instructed by their constituents to acquire all the land for the laborers and liberty for everybody. It is well known that the Douma was dissolved before it had acquired liberty or land for anybody. But the institution shows a sentiment that prevails among the Russian peasants, the most numerous class of the population. They want the land, and many of them do not wish to pay anything for it, while some recognize the right of the present owners to compensation. It is said that the present owners received the land in compensation for services rendered. The peasants probably doubt this, but they say that as the obligations have ceased the rights should disappear.

The Government has felt impelled to make concessions to the peasant demands. It has been embarrassed by the growth of industrialism and the disposition to make strikes a political weapon. The number of manufacturing laborers in the towns has greatly increased, but if the Government can secure the adhesion of the peasants, it may well afford to disregard the extreme claims of those who work in factories. The plan for the distribution of land is an appeal to the peasantry to support the Government. But, while the extent of it is not yet clearly apparent, it seems to be inadequate for the purpose.

It has been given out that 7,800,000 dessiatines are to be distributed. A dessiatine is approximately two acres and a half, so that the total area to be given out is near 20,000,000 acres. This is a good deal of land, but the number of peasants is so large that it is quite inadequate. Of the total amount of the crown there seems to be no adequate knowledge. According to the account given ten years ago, the crown lands in European Russia, exclusive of Poland, amounted to 172,722,000 dessiatines out of 430,053,000 dessiatines in the whole of the area. Some of the crown lands, however, are held by Cossacks and others under a military tenure, and much of the remainder is occupied by forests and are reserved. The distribution of some twenty million acres, therefore, is only a small fraction of the land supposed to be held by the crown, and when divided out among the peasants would not go very far to conciliate them. This land is not to be given away, as was supposed by some, but is to be paid for in long-term notes to be issued by the peasants. The valuation to be put upon the land is yet unknown, but it will, of course, be an element of prime importance. With the whole scheme so hazy, it is impossible to form an intelligent opinion of it. But it stops far short of the designs of those who propose to take from the crown and from the nobles the whole landed area of the empire and give it to the peasants without compensation. For this reason the success of the scheme to conciliate the peasantry in this way is not very hopeful.

The success of the scheme in another way may well be seriously doubted. The peasants may give their notes to be paid in a term of years for the land they acquire, but will they ever be able to pay them? They are not a high-grade agricultural population, and are notable for their wasteful methods of farming. They have had no training in self-reliance, or in the administration of estates that belong to them. With the peasants as sole owners it is apprehended that the exports of grain, upon which the country largely relies, would fall off. The earnings of the peasants would undoubtedly fall off in equal or greater proportion, and their ability to pay for the land acquired would become very doubtful. The end of it would probably be that all the land nominally acquired by the masses of the peasants would go back to the present owners. The more prosperous of them would, perhaps, be able to pay, but the masses, embracing the poorest, would be worse off than they are at present, if that be possible.

Of course, the land question is only one of the problems which confront the Russians. To abolish the autocracy is the chief tasks to which the more intelligent address themselves. Apparently the Government believes that the autocracy may be saved by concessions on the land question, but it is not prepared to go to such an extent as will perhaps permanently conciliate the peasant class. If the peasants had the land they would probably rally to the aid of the Czar, but the proposition made seems wholly inadequate for the purpose intended.

The United States and Cuba.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives what he claims is the attitude of our Administration toward Cuba. It contains some points of interest.

It is said that the President has become tired of the attitude of Cuba, which he believes to be one as of lining up against the Platt amendment, and that he is not loath to see the Palma Administration tested for good and all. If it can restore order, well and good; if not, Mr. Roosevelt is willing to recognize any other administration. It is added that Mr. Roosevelt thinks that Palma is weak, and that he lacks the militant qualities to cope with the present situation. He was too long a schoolmaster in the United States to have the energy to maintain the equilibrium in Cuba. It is intimated that he thinks Mr. O'Farrell the strong man of the Cuban Cabinet, and the best fitted to cope with the present situation. Therefore, he does not propose to meddle with Cuba, but if Palma should step out, a regime under O'Farrell would be welcome.

It is undoubtedly best that Cuba should have an ample opportunity to demonstrate her ability to govern herself. For that reason there should certainly be no haste on the part of the United States to intervene. Cuba has developed very strong opposition to the Platt amendment, but there are undoubtedly many there that are looking forward to annexation as the best thing that can happen for the business interests of the island. But it is not for us to suggest who shall succeed if Palma should fail, and it is not probable that any member of the present Government would be the next President in that event. One of the insurrectionary chieftains, or some man to be named by him, would doubtless succeed.

There does not appear to be any solid ground for an insurrection in Cuba. Palma is not a perfect President, but the objection to him is rather that he has been conservative and prudent. The explanation that there are not offices enough to go round seems to be the only one that accounts for the insurrection. If it be put down, President Palma will be strengthened in his position. If it should succeed, the island would likely lapse into the revolutionary habit of other Spanish-American countries. How long the United States would stand that is a question, but there is not much doubt as to the ultimate result. Cuba must have a fair chance at self-government, but if she fail one can guess what will follow.

Errors of the Effete.

The Providence Journal is alarmed at the possibility of Joseph G. Cannon becoming a factor in the fight for the Republican nomination for President, because it fears that he could not support the dignity of the office. The Journal declares Mr. Cannon to be "impossible."

This word is one generally used by society women to describe one who is socially ineligible because her hats are not modish or her gowns are not made by the most fashionable modiste. The specific objection of the effete Journal is that Uncle Joe would not feel at home in evening clothes.

No one who knows Speaker Cannon by sight would be guilty of doing him such gross injustice. If there is any American who is at home amid any surroundings, be they the glittering appointments of an Oriental court or the somber charms of a spike-tail coat and a low-neck vest, it is the Speaker of the House. Mr. Cannon is constitutionally at home. He is no more abashed by having his personal pulchritude set off by what society editors describe as "the conventional evening dress" than by meeting a horde of insurgents in his room in the south wing of the Capitol. No statesman—not even Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana—can wear evening clothes and a large black cigar with more perfect sang froid, more utter abandon, than Mr. Cannon. Furthermore, if the Providence Journal is in need of the information, no statesman—not even the Indiana orator—possesses in a higher degree the faculty for what is known among the vulgar as "copping out" the prettiest woman at the ball, than does the sage of Danville.

There are several reasons why Mr. Cannon will not be nominated and several more why he could not be elected if nominated, but his failure to move from Capitol Hill to the other end of Pennsylvania avenue will not be due to his not being able to support the dignity of the togs without which no gentleman in New England may appear after 6 o'clock, and in which any man may appear a gentleman in the estimation of persons whose modish eyes cannot see that clothes are not even skin deep. But if wearing a dinner jacket or a two-tail coat as if he had been reared to the purple would constitute his eligibility, Uncle Joe would be an odds-on favorite in the race for the nomination. Secretary Taft's "Heidelberg figure" never looked more at home in evening clothes than the lean, Cassius-like frame of the Danville candidate.

Lo, the Wonderful.

It seems that after all we have neither pillaged nor destroyed a noble race of men. The acting Indian Commissioner has enlivened the dullness of dog days by publishing figures which show that there are more Indians in the United States to-day than there were when Columbus landed. That the red men who have survived, as the loaves and fishes survived, three or four centuries of war with a civilized race are better off in this world's goods than were their ancestors goes without saying. The Indians, as numerous as they are, own ample real estate to provide for their needs and to more than that no race is entitled. The Osages are the richest nation of the earth, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Sioux and the hundred other tribes on and off of reservations in the West are well provided for and manage to get along without work while their conquerors have to get up with the chickens and hustle for a living in the land they have wrenched from the red man.

Sentimentalists always picture the Indians as a vanishing race, shoved on toward the furthermost edge of the map, by the ruthless white man, and shot down now and then when they do not obey with sufficient alacrity the order to move on. But cold statistics show that there are 284,000 Indians now living, and that there has been an increase of 14,000 in the last decade. It is estimated that there were but 230,000 in what is now the United States when this country was discovered.

These figures constitute a high tribute to the vigor of a race that has not only survived the encroachments of civilization, represented by some 90,000,000 whites, but increased and multiplied while defending itself with inferior weapons against trained fighting men with modern arms.

Indians whose forefathers, albeit they enjoyed a larger game preserve, slept upon the ground and often went hungry, are now living in good houses, riding in automobiles, buying pianos, sewing machines and phonographs, and sending their sons and daughters to college. All of this prosperity they enjoy without toil and without worry. Although the white man has appropriated nearly the entire continent, and although he has plugged away at the Indian with every weapon that has been in popular use from the time of the blunderbuss to that of the Mauser rifle and the rapid-fire gun, the Indian has worried along without suffering a decrease in his numerical strength to find himself a landlord and a capitalist after a commercial race has striven for several centuries to get the best of him. The statistics compel admiration for the Indian as a fighting man if not as a financier, and if he still cherishes the lordly contempt for the pale face the results of the longest war of history seem to warrant it. It is consoling, however, to know that the white man has converted a wilderness into the greatest country of the world without robbing or destroying the original tenant.

"The Republican party has never made the experiment of lowering the tariff. If it would make that experiment in good times, when there would be no false apprehensions, no fictitious alarms to hamper the processes of revision or the application of the new schedules, everything would move smoothly, and as a result the people would be relieved in some degree of the outrageous impositions that are imposed on all consumers. The trusts would be checked to some extent in their accumulation of unearned, unwarranted riches, and the menacing concentration of wealth at least be lessened. But such reasoning is, of course, not for the man who is thoroughly satisfied."—[Kansas City Star.

Our Kansas City contemporary is exhibiting admirable courage, sincerity and honesty in keeping up its fight for tariff reform in spite of the jolt it received when the President, of whom it is an earnest champion, came out for a "stand pat" programme. It is a fine thing to see a newspaper which places convictions above expediency, and we congratulate the Star upon its wisdom and good faith.

A search is being made for a speaker to address the sixth annual reunion of the descendants of John Alden. If John could see the aggregation of alleged descendants he would probably speak for himself.

A Spokane boy murdered his father when a request for money was refused. This lesson should impress itself deeply upon parents who are inclined to be disobedient.

It is said that Clyde Fitch goes to work at 8 o'clock, no matter how late he stays out at night, and the results indicate that he usually stays out late.

An Indianian killed a woodpecker and it cost him $40.50, or about a half dollar more than it costs to have a neighbor killed in Breathitt county.

Mayor Dunne says no man should marry unless he is a good provider, but who is a better provider than the man who married into a group of millions?

Another of George Washington's body servants is dead. No wonder that George was victorious if he took all of his body servants to war.

The latest United States maps show no city so well suited as Louisville to accommodate a national Democratic convention.

Ismet Bey, called the Sultan's double, is dead. He played the role of the sick man too faithfully.

Simplified spelling makes difficult reading.

FARM WORK

Will Be Discussed At Big Meeting

TO BE HELD IN PADUCAH IN OCTOBER.

CALLED FOR BENEFIT OF SOUTHWESTERN KENTUCKY.

FINE SPEAKERS SECURED.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—As a climax to the county institute work in Southwestern Kentucky, Hubert Vreeland, Commissioner of Agriculture, has announced a Southwestern Kentucky farmers' institute, to meet in Paducah for three days the latter part of October, the date to be fixed by the Commercial Club of Paducah and the McCracken County Farmers' Institute. Secretary D. W. Coons, of the Commercial Club, went to Frankfort yesterday and conferred with Commissioner Vreeland. The latter announced the following speakers for the occasion:

Agriculture, F. D. Coburn, secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Immigration, F. W. Sargeant, Commissioner of Immigration Department, Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

Forestry, Gifford W. Pinchot, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Soil, Dr. Cyrus G. Hopkins, dean of Illinois State Agricultural College.

Labor, Samuel C. Gompers, president of Federation of Labor.

Good Roads, Hon. Sam Lancaster, Consulting Engineer, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Corn, Prof. P. G. Holden, vice dean Iowa Experiment Station.

Prizes will be offered for the best products of various kinds in this section.

Mr. Vreeland has announced that he will call a special meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in Paducah, October 4 or 5, during the Southwestern Kentucky Immigration Convention, in order to acquaint the members with the movement recently started in this section. Gov. Beckham, Secretary of State McChesney and Secretary Clarence Sale, of the Board of Agriculture, promised to come unless prevented by something now unknown.

ORPHAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Leaves Note Saying She Has No Friends.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—"I am tired of living, have no friends and want to die," read a note found this morning by the side of the unconscious form of Myrtle Grear, a sixteen-year-old girl, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Mary Moorehead, at Calvert City, this county. The girl had swallowed twenty-five cents' worth of morphine shortly before dinner. She is still alive, but the attending physicians have little hope of her recovery.

LIMITS FUNERAL BILL.

William C. Mudge Makes Provision In His Will.

Covington, Ky., Aug. 30.—One of the provisions of the will of William C. Mudge, which was probated to-day, directs that his funeral shall be conducted without any ceremonies whatsoever and at an expense not exceeding $75.

A clause is inserted providing that in case the widow marries she shall forfeit her share of the estate, which is said to be worth $25,000.

Export Cattle Sales.

Owingsville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—A. B. Ratliff sold to McClintock, of Bourbon, thirty-nine 1,500-pound cattle at five cents per pound. W. B. Green bought of Henry C. Ledford fourteen 1,350-pound cattle at $4.85.

Joe M. Henry sold to James Cunningham, of Clark county, buyer for Pittsburg parties, thirty-six 1,500-pound cattle at $6.25.

Harold, Tibbs & Gish, of Indianapolis, bought seventy-five 1,550-pound cattle of J. S. Bogie at $5.25, of A. Tipton; sixty-one 1,500-pound cattle at five cents per pound.

Col. W. T. Phelps sold to C. C. McDonald seventy-seven head to be delivered the first fifteen days of September at $5.30. The cattle will weigh 1,560.

C. C. McDonlad, buyer for S. & S. Co., bought the following export cattle: Clayton Howel, fifty-four 1,400-pound cattle at five cents per pound, twenty-six 1,400-pound cattle at $4.60; H. S. Hart, forty 1,400-pound cattle at five cents per pound; ten 1,400-pound cattle at $4.50; H. H., of Bath, fifty-four 1,400-pound cattle at $4.80; A. G. V. Cook, of Bath, fifty-three 1,400-pound cattle at five cents per pound; Josh Owings, fifty-seven 1,550-pound cattle at $5.25; ninety-one 1,450-pound cattle at $5.10.

Funeral of W. H. Dhonan.

Cloverport, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The funeral of W. H. Dhonan, of Ekron, Ky., whose death, at the Norton Infirmary, was announced Wednesday, will be held at the Presbyterian church in Cloverport, Ky., at 1:30 o'clock Thursday. Woodmen of the World lodges of Ekron and Cloverport will have charge of the funeral. He was a member of the Ekron lodge. The body was brought from Louisville Wednesday morning and taken to the residence of Mrs. Christina Hamman, his sister.

Engineer Injured.

Danville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—William Tribbett, engineer for the Anderson & Spillman Milling Company, of this city, was found this morning under the flywheel of his engine, seriously injured, his skull being fractured and his body badly bruised. He was immediately given medical attention, but has never regained consciousness. How he came under the large wheel, which is imbedded in the cement floor several feet, is a mystery that he alone can solve if he regains consciousness.

Glad Death Came.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Will Atwell, County Clerk of Massac county, Ill., who shot himself in the left breast Tuesday night at his home in Metropolis, died this morning at 3 o'clock. Shortly before death he became unconscious, but not until he made a statement that he shot himself purposely.

"My health is so bad and my nerves trouble me so," he said, "that I want to die." He will be buried to-morrow afternoon.

Joins Father In Asylum.

Covington, Ky., Aug. 30.—In the Circuit Court to-day Eva McIntyre, now only a remnant of a once beautiful girl, was tried for lunacy. Some time ago she became infatuated with the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, without his knowledge.

Her condition was such to-day that the physicians did not think it advisable to bring her into court. Her affliction is double as the father is also an inmate of the Lakeland Asylum where the girl will be sent Friday.

Shot In Own Doorway.

Salyersville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Alva Montgomery, a prominent merchant on Coon creek, eight miles from this place, was called to his door and shot down, it is alleged, by Henry Montgomery and Moses Phipps, last night. The killing was the result of a difficulty which occurred a few hours before, in which Henry Montgomery received a knife wound. Henry Montgomery and Phipps are at large, and friends of Alva Montgomery have offered a reward.

Impersonating Officer Charged.

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—N. B. Livingston, who registered at an Owensboro hotel as from Washington, D. C., has been arrested by United States officers on a charge of having impersonated a Federal pension agent for the purpose of holding up pensioners. Livingston worked his game in Spencer county, Ind., Hawesville and Lewisport, Ky., it is charged, before being trapped by secret service men.

Charges Cruelty To Child.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—John W. Hutchen, a representative of the Kentucky Children's Home Society of Louisville, to-day swore out a warrant for the arrest of Thomas W. Holt, a well-known farmer of Era, North Christian, charging him with wanton and unmerciful cruelty to an orphan child, a ward of the institution. The case will be tried to-morrow in the County Court.

Pioneer Resident Dead.

Morehead, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elias Bradley, Sr., aged eighty-five, died this morning from injuries sustained two weeks ago by a fall. She, with her husband, were among the pioneer settlers of this county, and their progeny numbers more than one hundred persons, many of whom are prominent in business and politics here. Her husband, aged ninety-five, survives her.

Big Labor Celebration.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Central Labor Union is preparing for a big celebration in Paducah next Monday. A parade with a labor demonstration at Wallace Park in the afternoon will be features of the occasion. Organizations from Cairo, Mayfield, Metropolis and Brookport, Ill., Hickman and all the surrounding towns, as far as Murphysboro, Ill., will attend.

Consumption Fatal.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Beeler, wife of Jacob Beeler, is dead of consumption, aged sixty-five years. She is survived by her husband and four children, Mrs. William Elliott, of Louisville, and Mesdames Joe Shaller and Albert Linton, and Albert Beeler, of this county.

Five Years For Robbery.

Grayson, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—At a special term of the Carter Circuit Court, Judge Redwine presiding, to-day a jury convicted Pat Collins, of Olive Hill, charged with robbing the Blankenship store there and gave him five years in the penitentiary.

New Member of Board.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—George Langstaff, one of the proprietors of the Langstaff-Orme Manufacturing Company, has been appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, to succeed John Rinkleff, resigned.

May Ship Whisky.

Murray, Ky., Aug. 30.—Judge Thos. P. Cook to-day held that the law relative to the shipment of whisky into local option districts was unconstitutional and dismissed many cases pending against the Southern Express Company.

ON THE FUNNY BONE

The Gabfest.

The cost of living's far too high,
As statesmen all declare.
We pay too much for what we buy
To eat and drink and wear.
But when 'tis moved that we do this
Or we do that, they balk.
They only care to sit, I wis,
And talk, talk, talk.

Insurance rates are much too steep,
Some solons sit up nights
To think and plan and even weep
About the peepul's rights.
But cause for action being found,
In wrath away they walk.
They only care to sit around
And talk, talk, talk.

* * *

Crool Girl.

"Muriel, why are you so distant?"
"Oh, fudge, Ferdy."
"A week ago you did not disdain to listen to my vows."
"Well, the silly season's about over now."

* * *

His Snarl.

"Now here," declared the automobile agent, "is a machine that might be said to be practically human."
"Then show me something else," commanded Mr. Biggins. "To be human is to be unreliable, freakish and generally contrary, and those are not the characteristics I am seeking in a machine."

* * *

Hammered.

"That pretty Miss Jinks looks rapt."
"So she is. There's an awful bunch of knockers around this hotel."

* * *

The College Boy.

About the farm he gaily flits—
His education's good;
No more infinitives he splits,
Nor any kindling wood.

* * *

Nothing To It.

"Ain't there any chance for dissipation in these woods?"
"Not a bit."
"All a fake, eh, about the mountain fastness we read about in books?"

* * *

In Luck.

"Ah," said Atlas, "relief is coming after many centuries."
"How's that?" they asked.
"I figure that in another year I can safely shift the whole blamed thing over onto Roosevelt."

* * *

The Usual Hitch.

"Saphead has invented an unrefillable bottle. There's only one hitch."
"What is it?"
"The bottle remains also unfillable, down to date."

* * *

Mere Foolishness.

"Say, Jinks!"
"Well, what is it?"
"If your sweetheart were to dress up like a medieval page, do you think she could fool you for an entire evening like the girls fool their sweethearts on the stage?"

Surprise Friends.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Mr. George G. Gibbs, of the firm of Godderd & Bell, and Miss Retta Griffin surprised all their friends and relatives by getting married last night. The wedding of Mr. Gibbs and Miss Griffin had been announced to take place September 10. The younger set laid elaborate plans to charivari and otherwise celebrate the event, but Mr. Gibbs learned of the proceedings and checkmated them by quietly taking his fiancee and a few relatives around to the Methodist parsonage last night, where Dr. Vaughan made the lovers man and wife.

Points About People.

The Rev. Charles E. Craik, who has been spending the past six weeks with his family at Wequetonsing, returned home yesterday, and will conduct the services at Christ Church Cathedral Sunday. Mrs. Craik and children will remain in Wequetonsing until September 15.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Evans have returned home from a visit of several weeks to Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Dodd returned home yesterday from Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Field McLeod, of Versailles, and Miss Mattie Netherland are visiting Miss Netherland's sister, Mrs. Edward Dulaney, at The Metawan, Canada.

* * *

Misses Emma and Carrie Cooper, who have been spending the summer abroad, will sail from Antwerp September 8.

* * *

Mrs. Ruth S. Collins and her nephew, Mr. John Sevier Knight, of Memphis, Tenn., have just returned from a trip to the mountains of North Carolina. They spent some time at Asheville; also at the Toxaway Inn, Lake Toxaway, N. C.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Samuels, who has been to Atlantic City and Philadelphia with her brother, Dr. Sam Brown Hays, for several weeks, has returned home. Mrs. Samuels will give up her apartment in the Weissinger-Gaulbert the first of September, and take an apartment in the Weissinger-Gaulbert Annex.

* * *

Mrs. Samuel Hegan has returned home, after visiting in Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

* * *

Dr. J. W. Guest and niece, Miss Elizabeth Boyle, returned last night from a visit to Capon Springs.

* * *

Mrs. George James, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Carpenter, at 1211 Second street.

* * *

Mr. Louis Atwood and Miss Jane Atwood are attending the Shelbyville fair.

* * *

Miss Annie Lanier, who has been visiting Miss Marie Louise McMurtry, will return to her home in Danville to-day.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Gaulbert returned from Atlantic City and Hot Springs, Va., yesterday.

* * *

Dr. J. M. Ray, who has been attending a medical congress at Toronto, Canada, will visit in Detroit, Mich., also Chicago, before returning home to-morrow.

* * *

Mrs. Ben C. Weaver, Mrs. W. B. Eastland and Miss Mary Louise Eastland left yesterday for a three weeks' visit with friends in Nashville, Tenn.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Broadus, after spending the entire summer abroad, were in Louisville for a few days this week with Mrs. Russell Broadus. They left last night for their home in Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Mrs. E. A. Goddard has left for Los Angeles, Cal., to be gone for three or four months.

* * *

Mrs. Wallace M. Coulson will leave today for Cincinnati, to visit Miss Sadie Knott, of Walnut Hills, for several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Clark O. Smith, Mrs. F. M. Lampton and son, Clark Smith Lampton, have gone to Detroit, Mich., for a visit of several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Tamplet, Miss Louise Tamplet and Master Harry Tamplet are expected home to-day from Bay View, Mich.

* * *

Mr. J. P. Gray and daughter, Miss Louise Gray, will leave next week for Michigan to spend several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. Board, of Paris, Ky., is the guest of Mrs. F. W. Samuels at the Weissinger-Gaulbert.

* * *

Mrs. Oscar Beckmann left for Shelbyville yesterday to attend the fair.

* * *

Mrs. B. G. Boyle will move from her residence in St. James Court on Wednesday to the Weissinger-Gaulbert Annex.

* * *

Miss Julia Easum has returned from a delightful trip of six weeks to Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Brewer, who have spent the entire summer at Atlantic City, have returned home.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Bush and Miss Celia Laven will sail from Liverpool to-day on the steamer Victoria. They will land at Montreal, and reach home September 15.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas G. Watkins, of Danville, has been in the city for several days.

* * *

Mrs. Orma C. Mead has returned from an Eastern trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Slater, of Lakeland, will make their home this winter with Dr. and Mrs. Lord, 1813 Baxter avenue.

* * *

Mrs. A. T. Wheat is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Peyton Harrison, of Memphis, Tenn.

* * *

Mr. John C. Eastland left yesterday to attend the Shelbyville fair.

* * *

Mrs. James Hall, of Lexington, Ky., is the guest of Misses Grace and Leila Russell, of Crescent Hill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Attilla Cox, Jr., are attending the Shelbyville fair.

* * *

Mr. W. A. Thompson has returned from a trip to Atlantic City. Mrs. Thompson stopped in Cincinnati for several days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Brown C. Crawford have moved from their residence, 1945 First street, and taken an apartment at First and St. Catherine streets.

Mrs. Crawford and son Robert will return from Sweet Chalybeate Springs to-morrow.

* * *

Mrs. James Wells has returned to her home in Memphis, Tenn., after a month's visit with her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wells.

* * *

Mr. Louis Atwood, Jr., is spending the week with Mrs. Thomas Courtney at Shelbyville.

* * *

Miss Emily C. James and Miss Edith W. James, of Memphis, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Carpenter, 1211 Second street.

* * *

Mrs. M. C. Porter, Miss Mary Porter, Miss Carrie Porter left with Miss Addie Ditto last evening for New York City.

* * *

Miss Adelaide Brown has returned from a visit of several weeks in Cincinnati with her aunt, Mrs. George Smith.

* * *

Mrs. John Dorsey, of Warwick Villa, entertained informally at dinner Wednesday evening. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hunter, Mrs. Richard Winn Courts, Mr. Will Massie and Mr. Parker Dorsey.

* * *

Mrs. Bannon Coleman and daughter, Miss Greta Coleman, will leave in September to spend the winter in Boston.

* * *

Miss Lillie Kent has gone to Bellewood for two weeks.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. Barrett and daughters, who have been at Winona Lake, Ind., for a month, have returned home.

* * *

Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, of New Orleans, is in Louisville on a visit with Miss Josephine Perry, of 508 West Kentucky street.

* * *

Prof. William F. Bradbury and Mrs. Bradbury, who have been spending their honeymoon in Europe, will return on Saturday. They will be at home for the winter with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bradbury, of 429 Park avenue.

* * *

The Rev. Carter Helm Jones with his daughter, Miss Catherine Page Jones, and son, Carter Brooke Jones, returned to the city yesterday.

Kentuckians In Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Warfield, of Louisville, have arrived at the Moraine to join Mrs. Warfield's mother, Mrs. J. S. Barrett. Mrs. John Marshall, of Louisville, will spend September at the Moraine.

BATTLE MAY COME TO-DAY

Opposing Forces In Cuba Close Together.

American Filibusters Organize Battery Corps.

Guerrilla Warfare Marks Progress of Insurgents.

REBELS DEFEATED IN FIGHT.

Havana, Aug. 30.—The rattle of machine guns became a familiar sound to-day on the sea front of Havana, where Maj. Clews' corps was trying their weapons and drilling for their new duties. Part of the corps is going to the front to-morrow, but its destination has not been divulged. Maj. Clews has appointed the following Americans officers of his corps:

Battery A—Capt. E. S. Webster, who served in the United States navy and commanded a Cuban gunboat for three years, subsequently being consular agent at Cardenas; Lieut. William Shockley, a former United States cavalryman and artilleryman.

Battery B—Capt. Andrew Clegraux, a shorpshooter, who served with the American forces in Cuba and the Philippines; Lieut. Adolph Fittig, an American citizen and formerly a Lieutenant in the German army.

Battery C—Capt. George Reno, formerly of the Cuban revolutionary army; Lieut. Alexander, a former United States artilleryman.

The officers of Battery D have not yet been named. There are twenty-five Americans in the corps.

Gen. Avalos and Pino Guerra are close to each other to-night in the vicinity of Guanes, whither Alvalos, with 1,000 cavalry, mounted infantry, rural guards and recruits, marched to-day. The Assolated Press correspondent with Gen. Avalos reports that a considerable number of recruits fell out along the march from San Juan de Martinez, overcome by the heat and choking dust, and that some were ill with fever induced by drinking bad water. The general spirit, however, was good.

* * *

Guerrilla Warfare.

The story of the plundering of Galafore by Guerra's men has been duplicated on a larger scale at Sabalo. When the Government troops reached that place Wednesday night they found the general store in indescribable ruin. Every kind of merchandise, liquid or solid, clothing, dry goods and everything the insurgents did not want was piled together in stacks. Guerra's men on their arrival there had crowded into the store and begun taking what they chose. Guerra and some of his officers, who strenuously tried to prevent them, finally drew their machetes and wounded several men who were searching for money. The townspeople assert that there were evidences of considerable bloodshed. Guerra utterly failed to prevail over his men. The opposing forces are so close to-night that a battle is expected shortly.

The only fight of consequence reported to-day was a three hours' conflict between 150 rural guards and volunteers and an insurgent band estimated to number 300, near Campo Florido, twenty miles east of Havana. Men who witnessed the fighting say the firing was continuous, but scattering, and that there was no volleying. After two hours of this fighting the combatants came closer together and finally the rural guards and volunteers made a fine charge up a hill, routing the insurgents, who scattered and dispersed.

SECRETARY AYRES WANTS TO MEET CHAIRMEN.

Letters Sent To Each County From State Headquarters Yesterday.

The clerical force at Democratic headquarters in The Seelbach was busy yesterday sending out letters to the county chairmen throughout the State requesting the chairmen to call in person, if possible, at the headquarters. Secretary Ayres is desirous of getting in close touch with the chairmen in the 119 counties in the State, so that there will be no hitch in conducting the primary. It is thought that most of the chairmen will call at the headquarters in person, from the fact that reduced rates will be given to Louisville on account of the Bryan reception.

Eli Brown, State Prison Commissioner, and J. W. Grayot, of Frankfort, were callers at the headquarters yesterday morning. Judge Henry B. Hines and Ruby Laffoon were among the State candidates who called at the headquarters yesterday. Numerous local politicians were at the headquarters from time to time yesterday and last night.

TOO MANY PRISON GUARDS,

Says N. B. Hays In Speech At Eddyville.

Eddyville, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Attorney General N. B. Hays, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, spoke here this afternoon to a crowd of about seventy-five people. He made his usual speech with the exception that he criticised the present prison management, charging that more guards were employed than were required. Mr. Hays drove to Lamasco, twelve miles in the country, to speak to-night, accompanied by some friends from here.

Hays At Owensboro.

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Attorney General N. B. Hays, candidate for Governor, will speak in the Daviess county courthouse Saturday afternoon in the interest of his candidacy. He will be introduced by County Attorney La Vega Clements, one of his ardent supporters.

Father and Son Die.

Owingsville, Ky., Aug. 30.—William Calvert, aged thirty-five years, and his son, aged eight years, died very suddenly at their home near here yesterday afternoon of a mysterious disease. They were buried in the same coffin this morning.

CAN'T OPEN MAIL

Unless Prisoners Give Their Permission.

CHILDREN HANG COMPANION, NEARLY FATALLY.

MUCH EXCITEMENT FOLLOWS "PLAY CIRCUS."

RICHEY DIES OF BURNS.

A recent ruling of the Post-office Department that the heads of penal institutions have no right to open the mail of inmates to examine it and see if it contains information that it is against the rules of the penitentiaries, reformatories and the like to receive, has caused W. H. Whittaker, superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, to ask Charles W. Miller, Attorney General of Indiana, as to his rights as head of the institution.

Heretofore the heads of Indiana penal institutions have taken charge of all mail received for the inmates and it has been gone over carefully to see that it contained no objectionable writing. At the Indiana Reformatory J. H. Madara has charge of the mail and every letter received there is opened. He is so familiar with his work that a glance shows him whether a letter is all right or not without reading a dozen lines of the contents. The communication is then stamped as having gone through the hands of the censor and is delivered to the person addressed.

In his communication to Mr. Miller Superintendent Whittaker said that in some instances mail had been returned to the writer after it had been opened and found to contain objectionable matter. He also said in most instances the inmates when received were required to sign an agreement giving the privilege of having their mail examined. On this score Mr. Miller said the right to open the mail could not be disputed. As to other questions asked, Mr. Miller referred Superintendent Whittaker to the rulings of the Attorney General of the United States.

The ruling says a letter of a criminal must be delivered to him unless he otherwise directs. Under the opinion all inmates at the Indiana Reformatory will hereafter be required to sign an agreement that letters coming to them can be opened and read before being delivered to them.

DEATH COMES TO RELIEF.

Melvin Richey Survives Burns For Four Days.

Jeffersonville relatives returned yesterday from attending the funeral of Melvin Richey, who died at his home near Underwood, from burns he received while working at the Ox Valley canning factory. Richey was the engineer for the factory, and early in the morning on the day of the accident, a tank of gasoline was received at the building and allowed to remain out in the sun for several hours. This caused gas to generate, and when Richey took the plug out of the tank the gas that had formed forced the gasoline out, the fluid saturating his clothes and blinding him by getting into his eyes.

Hardly knowing what he was doing, he ran toward the engine room several feet away, and getting in front of the furnace the flames under the boiler became ignited with the vapor from the gasoline and his whole body was soon enveloped in fire. Richey ran out of the building a human torch, and soon fell to the ground. There was the greatest excitement by this time and fellow employes turned a hose on the burning man, but it was fully two minutes before the fire was put out. It was then found Richey was roasted from head to foot.

He was removed to the home of Jesse Parks, near the factory, and Dr. J. P. Wilson was summoned. It was found Richey had not only been burned externally, but had also inhaled the flames, no hope for his recovery being entertained from the start. He lived for four days. Freeman Brown, thirteen years old, an assistant to Richey, was with him at the time of the accident, and his clothing took fire. With his garments in a blaze he ran through the canning factory and into the home of Dr. Wilson, where a blanket was thrown over him to smother the flames. He was badly burned, but is now recovering. Richey was thirty-five years old and leaves a family. He was considered a reliable, careful man.

JOKE NEARLY A TRAGEDY.

While Playing Circus Children Hang One of Their Companions.

News reached Jeffersonville yesterday of what came near being a fatal case of hanging by a number of children playing circus in a barn on the Wardell farm, near Scottsburg, Wednesday. While the show was going on, it was decided to hang Brunell Billman, an eleven-year-old girl, the execution, of course, only to be in fun. She was not a willing victim to the sport, but struggled against having a rope put around her neck. She was overpowered finally, and after the loose hold been put over her head the other end of the rope was tied to a beam in the barn, and the child was left hanging in midair.

Her struggles frightened the other children so badly that some of them ran away, but in the excitement the others could not get the victim down. She had about ceased to struggle when her aunt, Miss CassieEverhart, happened to go to the barn and managed to cut the rope just in time to save the girl's life, but it was some time before the victim entirely recovered. Considerable excitement existed on account of the hanging and it is likely the law will be applied if Roy Hough, the town Marshal, succeeds in securing proof as to who the ringleader of the affair was.

NOTES OF THE NEWS IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

—At the recent State meeting of the Young Men's Institute, which was held at Terre Haute, Capt. John B. Murphy, a member of the local board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was elected grand marshal.

—The funeral of Joseph G. Moore, who died Wednesday night, will take place from the Port Fulton Methodist Episcopal church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and the interment will follow at Walnut Ridge cemetery.

—The milkmen of this city have given notice that after September 1 the price of milk will be raised from twenty cents per gallon to twenty-five cents, on account of the dairy cows having to be fed otherwise than on pasture.

—Thirty-five of the employes in the setting-up shop of the steel plant at the car works are still out, having refused to go back to work on the terms offered to settle the strike of a few days ago, but their places are being rapidly filled.

—W. A. Giltner, of Otto, yesterday made his official announcement that he would be a candidate before the Republican convention next Wednesday for the nomination of County Assessor. He is the first to enter the field for the office.

—Samuel Ellison returned to the city yesterday after a prolonged absence and was arrested by Officer Childs on the charge of cutting Charles Coll during the Democratic county primary in March. He gave bond for his appearance in court.

—Herbert P. Butts yesterday by a quit-claim deed filed in the office of George W. Stoner, Recorder of Clark county, conveyed to Oliver P. Butts an undivided interest in seventeen parcels of land in Carr township for a consideration of $1,800.

—At the marriage of Michael Fox and Miss Anna Bauer yesterday at St. Anthony's German Catholic church, it developed the ceremony was the second, they having been married August 7 by a Magistrate, but no return has yet been made.

—A reward of $25 has been offered for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons who have been doing a wholesale business in robbing the wax vending machines recently, the police not being able to get the slightest clew.

—During the heavy storm that passed over this section a few days ago two horses belonging to Homer Young, who lives near Austin, were killed by lightning. Seven horses were in the barn with the two killed, but none of the other five was even stunned.

—The Board of Public Works held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of receiving the improvements made on Market street from Mulberry to Missouri avenue and Mulberry street from Market to Maple, which has just been completed by W. O. Sweeney.

—Announcement was authorized yesterday of the secret marriage of Charles F. Nagle, a barber who has a shop at Market street and Indiana avenue, and Miss Lulu Pearl Lett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Lett, last Tuesday night, Magistrate C. S. Ferguson officiated.

—The work of arranging for the rural service out of this city at Howard Park and Clarksville, which is to begin with to-morrow, has been completed and the work of putting up the mail boxes and numbering the houses is now finished. The Ohio Falls postoffice will close to-night.

—Laurant A. Douglas has begun his preparations to move into the room adjoining the Mayor's office at the City Hall when he becomes a member of the Board of Public Works next Monday, so that he can be in touch with Mayor Flynn at all times and still attend to his legal practice.

—Mrs. Charles Robellaz, of this city, has been notified of the death of her brother-in-law, Perry Garrett, thirty-four years old, at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed as a telegraph operator. He was formerly a resident of New Albany. Instructions were given to bury his remains at Buffalo.

—The costs in the suit of Lloyd Harris against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, which has been pending since March 11, 1902, were paid yesterday and the case is to go out of court on a compromise, but the amount of damages decided upon is not made public.

—The Methodist Episcopal church, South, in this city, which has heretofore been known as Morton Chapel, in the future will be known as Morton Memorial church, in honor of the Rev. David Morton, who was president of the Board of Church Extension when the chapel was founded about 1870.

—The Louisville and Northern Railway and Lighting Company has put in a switch at Morrison, four miles east of the city, where a large number of summer boarders are stopping, and it is intended to open outing grounds there for those who desire to spend Sunday away from the three Falls Cities.

—A long distance telephone message was received yesterday by George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, from S. A. Carr, who lives at Newcastle, Ky., saying that his daughter had disappeared from home the previous night and that if she appeared at the courthouse to grant her a license to marry on a proper affidavit and then notify him. She had not arrived last night.

In the condemnation proceedings of the Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company against Eliza Bottorff Binger, George A. Binger, her husband, and Clarence A. Binger, an infant, James, Marra, Charles A. Bartle and Fred Capehart, who were appointed appraisers, placed a valuation of $285 on the land wanted for the right-of-way, which was accepted and paid in.

—George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, has received a letter from H. Sylvestri, Vice Consul of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consulate General, 134 LaSalle street, Chicago, asking if there is any record of the death of Marino Siskov, who is supposed to have died at Memphis on August 9, 1905, and inquiry is made as to whether he left an estate. Nothing is known of him.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.

—A lawn fete will be given next Tuesday night at the home of H. L. F. Smith, West Seventh street, by New Albany Court, Tribe of Ben Hur.

—The annual missionary meeting of St. John's Lutheran church, near Lanesville, will be held next Thursday. The address at the morning meeting will be delivered by the Rev. F. W. Pohlman, and the Rev. Philip Schmidt will occupy the pulpit at the afternoon meeting.

—Swain Townsend, arrested for intoxication, was fined $11 in the City Court yesterday, and given fifteen minutes by Judge Paris in which to leave town. When the announcement was made to him, he promptly declared that he did not require half so much time as was given him.

—Frank Fosky has purchased from Jos. H. Stumler his farm of fifty-seven acres in Lafayette township, a few miles north of the city, the consideration being $2,700. During the last few years farming land has advanced in price an average of 50 per cent., and the demand continues to increase.

—The funeral of Roy L. Drayer, the young man who was killed by a fall from a telephone pole yesterday afternoon, will take place this afternoon from the family home, 1505 East Oak street, under direction of Jefferson Lodge of Manzanita Tribe of Red Men and Albany Aerie of Eagles.

—The Rev. William C. McCracken, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, has returned from Lake Toxaway and the mountains of North Carolina, where he had been spending a seven weeks' vacation. The Rev. Mr. McCracken is greatly improved in health by his stay in the mountains, although he is not fully recovered. He will occupy his pulpit at St. Paul's next Sunday morning, but there will be no evening services.

—Oratorical contests will be given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., silver medals being the prizes awarded. One for men will be given Tuesday night at Jennie DePauw Memorial M. E. church, the contestants being Louis Ulmer, Harry Lobach, John Etcholtz, Merrill Barr, J. W. Richards and Raymond Davis. That for matrons will be held Thursday night in the Park Christian church, the contestants being Mesdames W. B. Grimes, W. F. Smith, F. T. Porter, Harry Gibbs, George Woelfiin and Belle Evans.

—New Albany was selected at the State convention of the Young Men's Institute, held at Terre Haute, for the meeting place of the State Council, the fourth Tuesday in September, 1907. New Albany men were elected Grand officers as follows: The Rev. George C. Borries, associate rector of St. Mary's Catholic church, Grand Chaplain; Charles Preffer, was re-elected Grand Treasurer; C. J. McBarron, Grand Director; Matt Roth, delegate to the Supreme Council. This city was given four of the eleven Grand officers.

—Henry Didelotte, employed as a farmhand, was taken ill of typhoid fever at the home of Henry Beeler, on the River road, twelve miles below the city, a few days ago, and started for his home in Hardin county, Ky. On the train he became delirious, and, after leaving the coach at a way station, was found wandering about a small town. His mental condition and appearance were such that the town people, fearing he was insane, had him placed under restraint, where he was kept until his parents were notified and went after him.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN INDIANA.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 30.—Benjamin F. Shively, of this city, was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Thirteenth district.

Rockville, Ind., Aug. 30.—Claude G. Bowers, of Terre Haute, was nominated to-day for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WEARY SOLDIERS

March To Camp Grounds In Henderson.

SECOND REGIMENT HAS TIRESOME RIDE.

THREE COMPANIES FROM EASTERN KENTUCKY.

COL. ALLEN IN COMMAND.

Camp Harris, Henderson, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Camp Harris to-day reminded one of the "deserted village," but early to-morrow morning it will be peopled by the rank and file of the Second regiment, under the command of Col. Embry Allen. The entire regiment of eight companies arrived to-night at midnight on a special train of sixteen coaches, drawn by two engines. The men stood the long ride well, considering the fact that three companies from the extreme eastern portion of the State traveled for eighteen hours.

The Barbourville, Whitesburg and Pineville companies had been on the train since early this morning. The Whitesburg company had to march thirty miles before boarding the train, as their town is not touched by a railroad. The route of their march was on Virginia soil to Big Stone Gap, and as the troops had to go out of the State permission had to be secured from the Governor of Virginia by Gov. Beckham to march in a portion of that State.

The Second Regiment Band accompanied the regiment. It is composed of thirty pieces and makes fine music. The following is the roster of the field and staff of the Second regiment: J. Embry Allen, Colonel, Lexington; Samuel S. Morrow, Lieutenant Colonel, Somerset; E. W. Lilliard, Major, Danville; Benjamin Vanmeter, Major Surgeon, Lexington; William J. Foley, Captain and Adjutant, Lexington; A. Lutkemier, Captain and Quartermaster, Frankfort; J. R. Sams, Captain and Commissary, Lexington; W. H. Offutt, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Lexington; Charles Dougherty, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Paris; Thomas C. Holloway, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Lexington; Edwin W. MacLeod, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Lexington; Leroy M. Land, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Lexington; H. Rowan Sauffley, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Stanford; Dennis Mulligan, Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Lexington; E. G. King, Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Lexington; Frank C. Hutchison, Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Frankfort.

MASS IN LOUISVILLE.

Companies Come From All Over State —Leave On Special Train.

The Second regiment of the Kentucky State Guard, composed of eight companies, passed through Louisville last night en route to Henderson, where it goes into camp to-day. About 450 men and officers were entrained on a special and left over the Henderson Route at 9 o'clock last night. An animate and martial-like scene was observed at the Tenth-street station yesterday afternoon and during the early part of the night.

Company A, of Frankfort, and Company C, Lexington, came in late yesterday afternoon on a special train over the L. and N. and were transferred to the Henderson Route. Staff officers who came from Lexington were Col. J. Embry Allen, Maj. Foley, Capt. Maddox, Capt. Jewett, Dean W. F. Capers, chaplain of the regiment; Lieuts. Mulligan and Sands. In the hospital corps were Maj. W. N. Offutt, Capt. Charles B. Daugherty, Capt. W. H. Holloway and Lieut. Samuel B. Maress. The Lexington company was in charge of Capt. L. W. Woodward, First Lieut. W. H. Brown and Second Lieut. Roger Jones.

Company D, of Lawrenceburg, and Company G, of Danville, came to Louisville over the Southern railroad. Company B, of Barbourville, Company E, of Whitesburg, Company H, of Middlesboro, and Company I, of Pineville, came over the Knoxville division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad on a special train. The soldier boys were in good spirits, and it is expected that the second regiment will make a creditable showing.

TWO IN JAIL

AS RESULT OF ALLEGED EFFORT TO CALL ON GIRL.

Trouble Ensues When Man Pays Visit After Being Told He Was Not Wanted.

Alleged persistency in forcing his attentions upon Miss Emma Cissell, the daughter of G. W. Cissell, of 1221 Thirteenth street, resulted last night in George Schroll, Jr., receiving an ugly gash on his head, caused by a brick in the hands of the young woman's brother-in-law, Marshall Logsden. Both men were arrested by Lieut. Fitzgibbons. Schroll being charged with disorderly conduct and Logsden with assault and battery.

Schroll, who was taken to the jail, suffered no from the wound in his head that he could give no account of the trouble. According to Logsden's version of the affair, Schroll for some time had persisted in forcing his attentions upon Miss Cissell.

"The young woman and her parents had repeatedly told him that his attentions were not desired, yet he attempted early last evening to call on her while she and the family were sitting in the yard in front of their home," said Logsden. "Mr. Cissell ordered him from the premises and the young man refused to go, using abusive language and threatening injury to anyone who attempted to eject him. Suddenly he reached in his pocket and drew a revolver, brandishing it in the air and daring anyone to come near him. The women in the party became very much frightened, believing that he intended to fire the weapon, when I picked up a brick and hurled it at Schroll. The missile struck him in the side of the head."

The affair caused great excitement in the neighborhood. Schroll is twenty-five years old and lives at 1511 Gallagher avenue. He is employed by M. A. Hunt & Co. at 1719 Magazine street.

INJURED BY FLYING PIECE OF IRON.

While working at the forge in the Washington Wagon Works, at Third-avenue Boulevard and Juanita street, George J. Brown, a blacksmith, was struck in the side by a flying piece of iron. He was taken to the office of Dr. W. H. Coleman, at Fourth avenue and N street, where his injury received temporary attention. He then was removed to his home, at the corner of Third-avenue Boulevard and Juanita street. He is in a serious condition on account of the great loss of blood.

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NO VERIFICATION.

REPORT OF DOUBLE DROWNING SO FAR UNSUBSTANTIATED.

Oliver McDonald and Wife Said To Have Lost Lives In the River.

Every possible effort was made from Jeffersonville yesterday and last night to verify the report that Oliver McDonald and his wife, Jessie McDonald, had been drowned in the Ohio river, near Twelve Mile Island by their skiff overturning, but not the slightest clew was found to show the rumor was true. But one theory is advanced as to how the report started. It comes from a paragraph sent from News Washington to a Charlestown paper which says:

"The report is that Ollie McDonald and wife were drowned near Jeffersonville the first of last week."

The paper was issued yesterday and as a result all of Clark county is stirred.

McDonald's age is given by relatives as being twenty years and that of his wife nineteen years. They were married in Louisville on April 14, 1906, the bride at the time being Miss Jessie Long, of New Market, Clark county, Ind. They have lived at various places since their marriage and three weeks ago last Sunday left the home of Mrs. Perry Goforth, grandmother of Mrs. Long, who lives at Vesta, twenty miles up the river from Jeffersonville. According to a statement made by Mrs. Goforth yesterday the pair started for Six Mile Island in a skiff on a visit to a relative who is said to live on the island.

Mrs. Reed, whose husband conducts a store at Vesta, said it had been reported to Mrs. Goforth that McDonald had been working near the Louisville Waterworks where some men were making a grade of some kind. Another person had said he had found a situation on a sand digger between the Indiana shore and Twelve Mile Island, but no information could be secured from either place. At Utica, where everybody makes it his business to keep up with river news, it was not even known that the rumor existed and this goes a long way to prove that there is nothing in it.

Whether there is anything in the rumor or not, the relatives of Mrs. McDonald are excited. In Jeffersonville the rumor is not credited and there the belief exists that it would have been almost impossible for an accident of the kind to happen without something definite being known.

BIG INCREASE IN WINE IMPORTATIONS.

Reciprocity Treaty With Spain Will Have Tendency To Further Increase Imports.

If the increase in importations through the local customs office is any indication, the consumption of wines in Louisville and its commercial territory is largely on the increase. Shipments from the wine-producing countries of Europe are frequent and generally are of large size. Yesterday invoices were received by Judge W. G. Dearing, Collector of Customs, for 800 dozen quart bottles of vermuth from Turin, Italy, consigned to a local importer. Invoices also were received for fifty casks of sixty gallons each of sherry and port wines. It is believed that the reciprocal treaty between the United States and Spain, which becomes effective September 1 will have a great deal to do with the increase of importation of wines from that country. The duty on Spanish wines now is fifty cents a gallon and under the new treaty the duty is reduced to thirty-five cents a gallon.

New Asthma Cure.

The latest laboratory product cures asthma and hay fever. In order that the many sufferers from asthma and hay fever may test this truly remarkable discovery, the medical directors of The Toxico Laboratory, 1267 Broadway, New York, announce that they will send a trial treatment of Toxico free by mail to all sufferers who write for it.

Toxico is not a palliative remedy, but effects a radical cure and is entirely different from all "smokes," "snuffs," inhalations or other symptom treating methods heretofore used in these diseases.

DEATHS.

M'MAHON—Entered into rest Wednesday, August 29, 1906, at 9:40 p. m., Anna Catherine (nee Luhn), beloved wife of John J. McMahon, aged 33 years 10 months and 11 days.

Funeral Saturday at 8:30 a. m., from residence, 833 Mulberry st., and from St. Vincent de Paul church at 9 o'clock. Interment at St. Louis cemetery.

WEISS—August 29 at 4 p. m., Charles H. Weiss, Jr., in his 54th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 319 Thirteenth street, Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock and at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at St. Louis cemetery.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 147, F. and A. M., will meet in called communication in the Blue Lodge room of the Masonic this Friday, August 31, at 8 p. m. Work in M. M. Degree, also special business. Every member is requested to attend. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited. By order of

JACOB WEINHARDT, Master.
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Circulation Department Courier-Journal and Times—City Superintendent. Rooms 38 and 39
Both 'Phones 240, Circulation Dept.
Dr. Victor N. Meddis.....Room 44
Dr. H. B. Green, Dentist.....Room 45
The Atelier Novelty Mfg. Co.....Room 49
Thos. E. Grove, Artist — Portrait and Ivory Miniatures.....Room 50
Harvey Joiner, Artist—Room 51. Paintings on exhibition. Visitors welcome, 10 to 4 o'clock.
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CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. will be held at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, September 4, 1906, at the office of the company, Fourth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

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DOCKET OF COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEPTEMBER TERM

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Clerk of the Court of Appeals has completed the docket for the September term, and copies will be mailed out to the attorneys within the next week. The docket, as completed, contains seventy Commonwealth cases; 286 appearances and continued case, and seventeen argument cases; a total of 473 cases. The docket for this term will contain an index to the rules of the Court of Appeals, compiled by Mr. W. B. O'Connell, Chief Deputy Clerk.

* * *

Docket of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, September Term, 1906.

COMMONWEALTH CASES.

September 17, 1906—Commonwealth vs. Coakley, same vs. Drewry, Jefferson; Same vs. McDermott, Same vs. Bray, Larue; Same vs. Russell, etc., Christian; Same vs. Everson, Jefferson; Same vs. Smith, Barren; Same vs. Bishop, Gibson & Co., Cumberland; Same vs. Hillis, etc., Lewis; Same vs. Yokeley, etc., Monroe; Huber vs. Commonwealth, Campbell; International Harvester Machine Co. of America vs. Same, Trimble; Landrum vs. Same, Laurel; Drake vs. Same, Cole vs. Same, Powell; Jung Brewing Co. vs. Same, Boyle; Saylor vs. Same, Leslie; Foster vs. Same, Jefferson; Gayheart vs. Same, Knott; Ryman Steamboat Line Company vs. Same, Livingston; American Express Co. vs. Same, Larue; Shipp vs. Same, Taylor; Stevens vs. Same, Ohio; Ball vs. Same, Knox; McDermott vs. Same, Austin vs. Same, Larue; Newton vs. Same, Franklin; France vs. Same, Boyd; Ford vs. Same, Jefferson; Lowe vs. Same, Knox, Taylor vs. Same, Clinton; Adams Express Co. vs. Same, nineteen cases, Pike; Huffaker vs. Same, Lyon; Bast vs. Same, Anderson; Stamper vs. Same, Carter; Adams Express Co. vs. Same, Laurel; Lewis (alias Hopper) vs. vs. Same, Bell; Adams Express Co. vs. Same, Madison; Ward vs. Same, Harrison; Denny vs. Same, Houser vs. Same, Mercer; Hamilton vs. Same, Rowan; Watkins vs. Same, Breathitt; Morgan vs. Same, Day vs. Same, three cases, Leslie; Adams Express Co. vs. Same, Jung Brewing Co. vs. Same, two cases, Stacey vs. Same, Laurel; Brown vs. Same, Jefferson.

Note.—December 18 is the last day for filing appeals for the January term, 1907.

* * *

Docket of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, September Term, 1906.

APPEARANCES AND CONTINUED CASES.

First Judicial District, the Hon. R. J. Bugg, Judge, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1906.—Woodmen of the World vs. Walters, Fulton; Abernathy & Pinegar vs. Meyer-Bridges Coffee and Spice Co., Fulton; Bryars vs. Rash, etc., Hickman; Covington Bros. & Co., etc., vs. Jordan, etc., Hickman; Hilleary, etc., vs. Wilson, Carlisle; Halvin vs. Oliver, Ballard; Dorris vs. Warford, Ballard; Key vs. Usher, Berryhill vs. Holland, Nicholson's trustee vs. Nicholson, etc., Continental Fire Insurance Co. vs. Stunston & Co., Erwin vs. Allen, etc., Ward, etc., vs. Brand, etc., Graves.

Second Judicial District, the Hon. W. M. Reed, Judge—Barnard Lewis Manufacturing Co. vs. Washburn, Marshall; Long's exor. vs. Owen, City of Paducah vs. Jones, etc., Paducah Packing Co. vs. J. T. Polk Co., Prince vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co., Harper vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co., Ford's administrator vs. Paducah City Ry., Robertson vs. Clark, same vs. Sebastian, Allison's Exors. vs. Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., Cathy vs. Rehkopf, McCracken.

Third Judicial District, the Hon. Thomas P. Cook, Judge—Thogmorton vs. Grigsby's admr., Trigg; McClelland's admr. vs. Troendle, etc., same vs. same, Commonwealth of Kentucky, by etc., vs. Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Co., Marquess vs. Ladd, etc., Crabtree vs. Sisk, Radford vs. Radford, Christian; Board of Education of Kuttawa Common School district, No. 22, vs. trustees of Eddyville Graded School district, No. 8, Lyon.

Fourth Judicial District, the Hon. J. F. Gordon, Judge, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1906.—Stone vs. Wilhelm, etc., Register Newspaper Co. vs. Stone, by etc., Livingston; Orr, etc., vs. Kevei, etc., Kelly vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co., Caldwell; Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. vs. Brown, Daniel Boone Coal Co. vs. Lisk, by etc., Bailey vs. Porter, the Nortonville Coal Co. vs. Brooks, Hopkins.

Fifth Judicial District: the Hon. J. W. Henson, Judge—Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. vs. Sights, Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Woolfolk, The Planters' State Bank vs. Schlamp, etc., McClure's Exor. vs. Corydon Deposit Bank, Shacklett v. Henderson County Savings Bank, McClure's Exor. vs. Anchor Roller Mills' Assignee, Henderson; Ford vs. Providence Coal Company, Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Lence, Brown vs. Blackwell Coal and Mining Company, Webster.

Sixth Judicial District: the Hon. T. F. Birkhead, Judge—Leamon's Admx. vs. Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company, Delker, etc. vs. City of Owensboro, etc., Pullman, etc. vs. Sells, etc., Blocher, etc. vs. Dieco, Seventh-street Planing Mill Company vs. Schaefer, Thompson, by etc. vs. Thompson's Admr., Goff vs. Janeway and Carpenter, Morehead's Trustee, etc. vs. Anderson, Taylor vs. Taylor, Poole vs. Johnson, etc., Hazel vs. City of Owensboro, Daviess; Young vs. Duggin, Ohio; Holbach's Admr. vs. L., H. and St. L. Ry., Daviess; Tinsley County Clerk vs. Keown, Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company vs. Barnes, Rowe vs. Reener, etc., Arbuckle, etc. v. McKinney, etc., Ohio; Dulkes, etc. vs. Davis, etc., Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Smith, McLean.

Seventh Judicial District, the Hon. W. P. Sandidge, Judge—Thursday, November 15, 1906; Bracken, etc. vs. Nicol, Simpson; Trabue vs. Todd County, Jennings vs. Salmon Bailey's Trustee, etc. vs. Bailey, etc., Murrey, etc. vs. Murrey, etc., Todd; Cook, etc. vs. Mallory, Fugate, etc. vs. Gill, etc., Welborn, Constable, etc. vs. Edwards, Judge, etc., Logan; Clark vs. Fohl, Fox, etc. vs. Frazier, Sweeney's Admx. vs. Boggess, Continental Casualty Company vs. Harrod, Muhlenberg.

Eighth Judicial District; the Hon. J. M. Galloway, Judge—Ayer and Lord Tie Company vs. Witherspoon's Admr., etc., Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Emerson, Shrive vs. Merritt, etc., Taylor vs. Harvey, etc., Reeves, etc. vs. Morgan, etc., Gorin vs. City of Bowling Green, Kirby vs. Moore, etc., Bemiss, etc. vs. Robertson, Trustees of B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 320 vs. Miller and Harris, Warren; Fiener vs. Fiener, Ragland, Chairman, etc. vs. Anderson, Butler; Poteet vs. Miller, Cowles, etc. vs. Carrier, City of Brownsville vs. Arbuckle, Edmonson.

Ninth Judicial District—Hon. Weed S. Chelf, Judge—Friday, November 16, 1906—Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. county of Grayson, Grayson; Jolly vs. Miller, Hendricks, etc., vs. Same, Breckenridge; Calor Oil and Gas Company vs. Franzell, etc., Meade; Phoenix Insurance Company vs. Wintersmith, etc., Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Stith's Admr., Smith's Admr. vs. Huntsberry, etc., Read vs. Shipley, Sullivan vs. Sullivan, Sinclair's Admr. vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, Hardin.

Tenth Judicial District, Hon. Samuel E. Jones, Judge—Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Wilson, Owsley, etc., vs. Boles' Admr., etc., Crenshaw vs. Duff's Executor, Barren; Bowen vs. Highbaugh, Brownlee vs. Bunnell, Hart; Bell vs. Daugherty, Collins' Admr., etc., vs. Collins, Larue; Crawford's Admr. vs. Traveller's Insurance Company of Hartford, Nelson county vs. City of Bardstown, Same vs. Same; Nelson; Brents, by etc., vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Lee vs. Lee's Admr., etc., Bullitt.

Eleventh Judicial District, Hon. I. H. Thurman, Judge—Commonwealth of Kentucky for use, etc., vs. Wade's Admr., etc., Penn vs. Rhodes, etc., Taylor; Morris vs. Martin, etc., Howard, etc., vs. Maxwell's Executor, Cumberland University vs. Robertson, Marion.

Twelfth Judicial District, Hon. R. F. Peak, Judge—Adamson, etc., vs. Donaldson, etc., Spencer; Graziani vs. Burton County Superintendent, etc., Weakley vs. Middleton, etc., Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Simrall's Admr., Shelby; Dobson vs. Thurman, Anderson.

Thirteenth Judicial District, Hon. W. C. Bell, Judge—Moore, etc., vs. Gulley, etc., Southern Railway Company in Kentucky vs. Goddard, Same vs. Lee, by etc., Mercer; King vs. Board of Council of the city of Danville, Letcher vs. Letcher's Trustee, Lester vs. Fogarty, Coulter, Sheriff, vs. Crane, etc., C. N. O. and T. P. Ry. Company vs. Crabtree, Same vs. Giboney, Boyle; C., N. O. and T. P. Ry. Company vs. Slaughter, Same vs. Reynolds' Admr., Same vs. C. R. Slaughter, Same vs. Greening, Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, etc., vs. A. Slaughter, etc., Moss vs. Home Insurance Company of New York, Prewitt vs. Houstonville Cemetery Company, Acton vs. Farmers' Home Insurance Company, Bright's Executor, etc., vs. Bright's Legatee, etc., Lexington Brewing Company vs. Goode & Co., Lincoln; Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Mount, McDonald vs. Weisinger, etc., Hays vs. Johnson's Admr., Garrard.

Fourteenth Judicial District, Hon. Robt. L. Stout, Judge—Tuesday, November 20, 1906: Hannan, etc., vs. Harrod, etc., Commonwealth of Kentucky, etc., vs. McQuown and Brown, Commonwealth of Kentucky on relation, etc., vs. Bacon, etc., E. H. Taylor, Jr., and Sons, etc., vs. Johnson, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company vs. Richardson, etc., Wagoner, etc., vs. Board of Council of Frankfort, Frankfort and Cincinnati Railway Company, etc., vs. State National Bank, Cochran, etc., vs. Beckham, Governor, Craddock, etc., vs. Smith, Haley, Adjutant General vs. Cochran, etc., Hartford Fire Insurance Company, etc., vs. Asher, McGrew's executor, vs. Congleton, Noel vs. Fitzpatrick, Franklin; Sebree vs. Johnson's Committee, Scott; Jones vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, etc., Walls, etc., vs. Walls, etc., Bourbon.

Fifteenth Judicial district, Hon. B. F. Menifee, Judge—Gaines, etc., vs. Gaines, Klassener vs. Robinson, Boone; Hamilton, etc., vs. Hall, etc., Carroll; Gayle vs. Troutman, Grant; Sebree vs. Sebree, etc., Merchants' National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., vs. Ford, etc., Simpson vs. Adams, etc., United Loan and Deposit Bank of Campbellsburg vs. Minor, etc., Owen.

Sixteenth Judicial District, Hon McD. Shaw, Judge, Hon. M. L. Harberson, Judge—Wednesday, November 21, 1906: Kineon vs. Rich, Roger's administrator vs. Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railway, Transfer and Bridge Company, etc., Kelsey vs. Pence, Wolf vs. Same, Stanton, etc., vs. Same, Wolf vs. Same, etc., City of Covington vs. Whitney, etc., Same vs. Billiter, Commonwealth, by etc., vs. Hearne's executor and trustee, etc., Grubbs vs. Fisk, Kuhling vs. Biedenhorn, constable, etc., Blackburn vs. Hanlon, Wirth vs. Wirth's guardian, etc., Earle, Mayor, etc., vs. Latonia Agricultural Association, S. Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Company vs. Cleveland, Hartford Fire Insurance Company vs. Millet, Same vs. Hanlon, O'Connors administrator vs. C. N. O. and T. P. Railway Company, etc., Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company vs. City of Covington, etc., Carr vs. Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, etc., Rich vs. Rose, Trip Brothers vs. B—Hymer, etc., McGarr vs. Taylor's administrator, etc., Mullins, etc., vs. Fidelity Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md., etc., Kenton.

Seventeenth Judicial District, Hon A. S. Berry, Judge—Weisenborn vs. Evans, Jr., Constable, etc., Harms, etc., vs. Shepherd, Co-operative Manufacturing, Produce and Home Company vs. Rusche, Ahlering's executor, etc., vs. Speckman, etc., Citizens' Telephone Company vs. Wescott's administratrix, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company vs. Wescott, McLane's administrator, etc., vs. Dixon, by, etc., Geisler vs. Geisler, Clark vs. Raison, Jr., for use etc., Campbell.

Eighteenth Judicial District, Hon L. P. Fryer, Judge—Thursday, November 22, 1906: Lomis, for use, etc., vs. Mullins, Blades, etc., vs. City of Falmouth, Pendleton; Adair vs. Adair's trustee, etc., Nicholas.

Nineteenth Judicial District, Jas. P. Harbeson, Judge: Ingram vs. Covington, Flemingsburg and Ashland Railway Company, Commonwealth of Kentucky for use, etc., vs. Merz, City of Flemingsburg vs. Fleming county, Pepper's executor, etc., vs. Pepper, etc., Fleming; Commonwealth of Kentucky by, etc., vs. Adams Express Company, Roberts, Wicks and Company vs. Lee, Buckley's Assignee, etc., vs. Stevenson, Howard, etc., vs. Cole, etc., Hutchison vs. City of Maysville, Mason.

Twentieth Judicial District; the Hon. S. G. Kinner, Judge—American Banking and Trust Co. of Baltimore vs. Burton, etc., Boyd; Campbell vs. City of Vanceburg, Lewis.

Twenty-first Judicial District; the Hon. Allie W. Young, Judge—Maze's Executor vs. Maze, etc., Bath; Roach's Administrator vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, etc., Commonwealth of Kentucky, by, etc., vs. Mt. Sterling National Bank, etc., Wilson's Administrator vs. Wilson, etc., Montgomery; Buckwalter vs. Bradley, etc., Rowan.

Twenty-second Judicial District; the Hon. Watts Parker, Judge—Crosthwait vs. The Saturday Night Savings and Loan Association, Bottom vs. Fultz, Smith, etc., vs. Smith, Haggin vs. Rogers, etc., Commonwealth of Kentucky, by, etc., vs. Haggin, McConnell vs. Gentry, Scott Brothers vs. Flood's Trustee, Commonwealth of Kentucky, by, etc., vs. Mitchell, Cassell & Baker, Same vs. Brower, Same vs. Lexington Roller Mills Co., Wilson vs. Phoenix National Bank of Lexington, Ky., Fayette.

Twenty-third Judicial District; the Hon. Riddell, Judge; Friday, Nov. 23, 1906—Taylor & Crate vs. Burt & Brabb Lumber Co., Same vs. Stacey, etc., Wyatt, etc., vs. Watkins, etc., Hagins, etc., vs. Sewell, Wilson's Executor vs. Kirkland's Administrator, Breathitt; Westerfield vs. Mcdonald, etc., Samples vs. Smith, etc., Toler vs. Swann-Day Lumber Company, Evans vs. Eastern Kentucky Telephone and Telegraph Company, Clay City National Bank vs. Townsend, etc., Courtney, etc., vs. Ashcraft, etc., Samples, etc., vs. Rankins, etc., Phillips vs. Beattyville Mineral and Timber Company, Lee; Quisenberry, etc., vs. Chenault, Hurst vs. Williams, Wolfe; Kirby vs. Marx & Stix, etc., Kennedy vs. Appalachian Gas Company, Estill.

Twenty-fourth Judicial District; the Hon. A. J. Kirk, Judge—Craft vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Big Sandy Railway Co. vs. Yates, Sandy River Coal Co. vs. White House Cannel Coal Company, Johnson; Campbell vs. Phillips, Kountze's Trustee, etc., vs. Hatfield, etc., Elliott, etc., vs. Leslie, etc., Childress vs. Pinson, McSurley, etc., vs. Venters, etc., Deskins vs. Williamson, etc., Hatfield vs. Kountze's Trustee, Pike; Walter vs. Ward, etc., Starr vs. Gurley, Martin.

Twenty-fifth Judicial District, The Hon. J. M. Benton, Judge—Harman vs. Stewart, Loveland-Garrett Company vs. Day, etc., Marcum vs. Hargis, etc., Clark; Conley vs. Clay City, etc., Clay City vs. Roberts, etc., Chenault vs. Norton, Powell; Shropshire's exor., etc., vs. Combs, Ballard vs. American Hemp Company, Scott vs. Been, Summers Fiber Company vs. Walker, Louisville and Atlantic Ry. Co. vs. Wilson, Smith vs. Bales, etc., Central University of Kentucky vs. Miller, Madison; Board of Council of the city of Nicholasville vs. Fain, Miller's executor vs. Sageser, Jessamine.

Twenty-sixth Judicial District. The Hon. M. J. Moss, Judge—Elliott, by etc., vs. Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., Taylor vs. Daniel, Colson's administrator vs. Colson, National Bank of Commerce of New York vs. Bowman, Boreing, etc., vs. Wilson, etc., Bell; Ball, etc., vs. Loughridge, etc., Eversole, purchaser, vs. Eastern Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, by, etc., Childers vs. Asher, Burkhart vs. Loughridge, etc., Cornett vs. Creech, Reamer, etc., vs. Cornett, etc., Asher, etc., vs. Helton, etc., Harlan; Jones vs. City of Corbin, Whitley.

Twenty-seventh Judicial District. The Hon. H. C. Faulkner, Judge, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1906—Cowan, McClung & Co. vs. Evans, Isaacs' heirs vs. Brewer, etc., Jackson; Chance vs. Chance, Gray vs. Parrott and Jones, Gillum, etc., vs. Parker's guardian, Knox; Commonwealth of Kentucky, for use, etc., vs. Scoville, etc., Williams' admr. vs. Elliott, Miller vs. Jones, etc., Boyd, Sr., vs. Sutton, Swafford vs. Asher, Clay.

Twenty-eighth Judicial District. The Hon. M. L. Jarvis, Judge—Tuggle vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky at instance, etc., Hyden vs. Perkins, Elrod vs. Gastineau, Pointer, etc., vs. Phelps, etc., Pulaski; Edmiston, etc., vs. Hurley, Big Hill Coal Company vs. Abney's admx., Rockcastle; the Monarch Oil, Gas and Coal Co. vs. Richardson, Wayne.

Twenty-ninth Judicial District. The Hon. H. C. Baker, Judge—Alexander, etc., vs. Page, etc., Adair; Long, etc., vs. Branham, Cumberland; Shrive vs. Gorman's guardian, New Glasgow Planing Mill Co., etc., vs. Shaw, etc., Metcalfe.

Thirty-first Judicial District; the Hon. D. W. Gardiner, Judge—Wednesday, November 28, 1906: Martin, etc., vs. Hall, Smith, etc., vs. Ritchie, etc., Knott; Krish and Company vs. Kentucky Jeans Clothing Company, etc., Estep, etc., vs. Estep, etc., Hall vs. Craft, Lyons, etc. vs. Adams, Magoffin; Martin, etc. vs. Conley, etc., Spradlin, etc. vs. Stanley's Admr., etc., Butler vs. Setser, etc., Carter vs. Estep, etc., Floyd.

Thirty-second Judicial District; the Hon. M. M. Redwine, Judge—Tabor, etc. vs. Armstrong, Trustee, etc., Same vs. Same, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company vs. Nipp's Admr., Truesdale vs. Brady, Carter; Justice, etc., vs. Boggs, etc., Lawrence.

Thirty-third Judicial District; the Hon. T. G. Lewis, Judge—E. Hall vs. Mineral Development Company, Hall vs. Same, Nickels vs. Same, Letcher; Morgan, etc. vs. Lewis, etc., Slusher, etc. vs. Slusher, etc., Chappelle, etc. vs. Chappelle, etc., Leslie; Combs vs. Combs, Same vs. Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, Noble, etc. vs. Noble, etc., Brashears, etc. vs. Holliday, Perry; Same vs. Joseph, Martin.

Thirtieth Judicial District, Jefferson Circuit Court, Chancery Branch, First Division; the Hon. Shackelford Miller, Judge; Friday, Nov. 30, 1906—Cain's Administrator vs. Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company; Easy Payment Property Company, etc., vs. Vonderheide, etc.; Ferguson, etc., vs. Wallace; Frank vs. Minsterketter; Killen vs. Citizens' Life Insurance Company; Griffin vs. Schlenk, etc.; City of Louisville vs. National Casket Company; Gaulbert vs. City of Louisville; Macpherson vs. Gordon; Lewis' Trustee vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Chancery Branch, Second Division; the Hon. Samuel B. Kirby, Judge—Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, etc., vs. Schmidt's Trustee, etc.; Fox vs. Clemmons, etc.; Kirch, etc., vs. City of Louisville, etc.; Hess vs. Deppen; Louisville Banking Company vs. Deppen, etc.; Western National Bank vs. Deppen; Commonwealth of Kentucky for use, etc., vs. Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company, etc.; City of Louisville vs. American Standard Asphalt Company; American Standard Asphalt Company vs. Schuster, etc.; Dinning vs. Conn's Administrator, etc.

Common Pleas Branch, First Division, Hon Emmett Field, Judge—Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Dickinson, Hulskemp vs. Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company, Shrader, etc., vs. Semonin, County Clerk, Kentucky Title Company vs. Same, City of Louisville vs. Knighton, etc., Harvey vs. Bonta.

Common Pleas Branch, Second Division, Hon. Thomas R. Gordon, Judge—Illinois Life Insurance Company vs. DeLang, Westheimer and Company vs. Flarsheim, etc., Besten and Langen, etc., vs. People's Messenger and Parcel Delivery Company's assignee, etc., City of Louisville vs. Adams, Berger vs. Standard Oil Company, Louisville and Nashville Railway Company vs. Wilson, by, etc., Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railway Company vs. Melvin, Walling vs. Eggers, etc., Flaccus Glass Company vs. the Alvey-Ferguson Company, Mitchell's administrator vs. Brady, etc., Morris & Co. vs. Schaefer & Sons, Rothenburger & Turner vs. Schoniger.

Common Pleas Branch, Third Division, Hon. Matt O'Doherty, Judge—Kline vs. Jefferson county, Martin & Co. vs. Logan, Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railway Company vs. Buckley, Louisville Railway Company vs. Williams, Same vs. Bohon, Clay vs. Goldstein, Conniff vs. Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company, City of Louisville vs. Hess' administratrix.

Criminal Division, Hon. Joseph Pryor, Judge—Bonner vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky.

PLANS TO ACCEPT

MAYOR'S PROPOSITION TO FURNISH LIBRARY SITE.

Germantown Citizens Will Hold Mass-Meeting and Discuss Project.

Since Mayor Paul C. Barth and the members of the Joint Finance Committee of the General Council have expressed themselves in favor of the purchase of seventen and two-thirds acres of the Caldwell property for park purposes, and have agreed to recommend the purchase provided the people of Germantown will agree to purchase about 200 feet front on Oak street for the new branch library, the leading citizens of Germantown are getting together and the probabilities are that the terms of the Mayor and the members of the Joint Finance Committee will be accepted.

Charles B. Rademaker, the druggist, who has taken an active part in promoting the proposed purchase of the Caldwell property for park purposes by the city, and who is one of the leading members of the East End Club, organized to push the movement to a successful close, said last night that he had talked to many of those most interested in the purchase and that nearly all had expressed themselves as being in favor of the proposed terms. Mr. Rademaker said a mass-meeting of Germantown residents is being planned and will be held one evening after Labor day.

"The purchase of an Oak-street front for the proposed new branch library building is little enough to ask of us in return for a handsome park, such as can be made of the grounds the city proposes to purchase," said Mr. Rademaker last night. "While the proposition made by the Mayor and members of the Joint Finance Committee has been discussed informally, there has been no formal meeting to consider it. The purchase of the Oak-street front is a simple matter, and will not require much of an outlay on the part of any one person. We intend to hold a mass-meeting at our earliest convenience, and will then formally notify the Mayor of our decision."

Fairbanks In Kansas.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks arrived here this morning from St. Louis and, after a brief stop, departed for Ossawatomie, Kas., where he spoke later in the day at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Ossawatomie.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended August 29 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
Abilene	94	T.	Marquette	68	.00
Ammarillo	90	.00	Memphis	82	.00
Atlanta	84	T.	Modena	70	.04
Bismarck	82	.00	Montgomery	92	.00
Cairo	86	.00	Nashville	90	.00
Cincinnati	88	.00	New Orleans	90	.00
Charlotte	76	2.52	New York	84	.00
Chattanooga	82	.48	North Platte	82	.00
Chicago	80	.00	Oklahoma	90	.00
Corp. Christi	88	.00	Omaha	82	.00
Davenport	80	.00	Palestine	94	.00
Dodge	90	.00	Pittsburg	82	.00
El Paso	88	.00	San Antonio	94	.10
Fort Smith	88	.00	Shreveport	94	.00
Galveston	88	.00	St. Louis	86	.00
Indianapolis	84	.00	St. Paul	80	.00
Jacksonville	90	.00	Vicksburg	86	.00
Kansas City	82	.02	Washington	84	.02
Little Rock	86	.00	Yellowstone Pk.	80	.00

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Aug. 30, 1906.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.06	30.02
Temperature	66	80
Dew Point	61	60
Relative Humidity	82	50
Wind velocity	2	6
State of Weather	Clear	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Aug. 30, 1906.

Maximum temperature	87
Minimum temperature	61
Mean temperature	74
Normal temperature	74
Departure for day	0
Departure for month	+93
Departure since March 1	—61
Prevailing winds	S & SW
Mean barometer	30.04
Mean relative humidity	72
Character of day	Clear
Total precipitation	0
Normal	.10
Departure for day	—.10
Departure for month	—1.52
Departure since March 1	—3.14

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Indiana from and to Cincinnati....Helen M. Gould from and to Carrollton.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Cincinnati, Capt. Lindenbern, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Helen M. Gould, Capt. Hawkins, for Carrollton at p. m....Chattanooga, Capt. Ballard, for Tell City and way landings at 12 m.... Falls City, Capt. Edmonson, for Kentucky river at 3 p. m....Morning Star, Capt. Howard, for Evansville and all way landings at 4 p. m.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was falling last evening with 6 feet 9 inches in the canal, 4 feet 7 inches on the falls and 15 feet 2 inches at the foot of the locks. Business good. Weather clear and pleasant.

DRIFTWOOD.

This is packet day—five packets come and go to-day....The Chattanooga leaves for Tell City and way landings at noon to-day....It cost $12,000 to put the Hoxie in running order again....The fine, fast and famous Indiana leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock on one of her delightful low-rate excursion trips to Cincinnati and return. Thousands can testify as to the pleasure of these trips, as thousands have enjoyed them.... The Falls City pulls out for Kentucky river this afternoon at 3 o'clock....The Tarascon will leave for Evansville to-morrow afternoon....The usual "meet-the-boat-trip" Sunday morning will be enjoyed by a large crowd....The Morning Star leaves for Evansville this afternoon. She will have quite a crowd of round-trip people. She is a fine sidewheel boat, with an elegant cabin....Charlie Gulliver is one of the youngest and best mates on the Ohio river. He is on the City of Cincinnati.... Nearly all the most popular and successful steamboat men were born and reared on farms and begun their careers on the river as deckhands. Most of the motormen and conductors on the electric car lines were born and reared in the country. They got their good looks and healthy appearances chasing calves, splitting rails and plowing corn....The Tom Rees and tow left Memphis for this city Wednesday....Navigation on the Missouri is to be resumed soon....The Jim Moren and Henry Lowrey are laid up at Freedom....A number of towboats are laid up between Cincinnati and Pittsburg on account of the low stage of the river.... The new City of Evansville is running in the Evansville and Bowling Green trade. ....The Raymond Horner has gone home. No towboat movements here yesterday.... It is rumored here that Capt. Jim Peel is going to put a boat in the Frankfort and Carrollton trade to run in the interests of the L. and N. railroad. Capt. Peel is up the river looking for the boat he will run. ....The Bellevue will come off the marine ways at Madison good as new....The Flower Mission fresh air excursions for the benefit of sick children and the aged and infirm will begin on the Columbia this afternoon. These trips are of great benefit and are given every summer....L. M. Jones, of Kansas City, has secured options on the river packets City of Memphis and Tennessee. Within two weeks these vessels will make a trial trip up the Missouri river to Kansas City and St. Joseph. Mr. Jones says that in reopening navigation on the Missouri river he will show that the river is navigable now, and if the present trial is a success eight boats will be put in the Missouri river next summer, linking the three principal Missouri cities by water navigation....The Fulton and tow are on the way up from Cairo....The Beaver went South from Cairo Wednesday.... The Tom Rees and tow left Memphis for this city Wednesday....The Sprague and tow were due up at Cairo last night.... Geo. Reinhard was drowned off a pump-boat at Cincinnati Wednesday....Heavy rains in the West Virginia streams lately will result in a good rise in the Ohio.... Capt. Ed Nowland, who has been to Pittsburg to visit the new S. S. Brown, says he is delighted with the new boat and her appearance. He says she will be very roomy on deck and her cabin will be the finest on the river, with all modern improvements. Her hull is steel and every safeguard introduced to make her non-combustible and strong as well. Capt. Nowland thinks she will be ready about October 1, if the weather is at all favorable to work....The Stacker Lee has resumed her trips in the Memphis and St. Louis trade....The Joe B. Williams and tow left Cairo Wednesday morning for New Orleans....Inspectors Abraham and Greenwood inspected the Daisy at Carrollton, Ky., Tuesday....The Jim Wood left for Vicksburg with a tow of coal yesterday.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—A public hearing will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 24, in Maj. W. J. Sibert's office to consider the harbor line for the Allegheny river in the vicinity of Sharpsburg. The situation of the harbor lines involves the removal of Six Mile Island and on this point there may be some differences. Maj. Sibert is inspecting the work in the upper Monogahela river. It is expected that dam No 2 in the Ohio river will be the first of the Ohio river dams now being rushed to completion to be formally opened. The engineers in charge expect that the work will be all completed by November 30. When dam No. 3 is completed the harbor will be extended many miles down the river. There was 3.9 feet of water at Davis Island dam to-night and the river was falling. Unless more water comes soon packets will have to again suspend operations.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 30.—River 5 feet and falling. Departed: H. K. Bedford, Pittsburg. The Bedford takes the place of the Ben Hur, which went on the Parkersburg docks to-day.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 14.9 feet and falling. To-day's arrivals of packets were: Henry M. Stanley from Pomeroy, Tacoma from Maysville and City of Cincinnati from Louisville. The departures of packets were: Henry M. Stanley for Pomeroy and Charleston, Tacoma for Maysville and City of Cincinnati for Louisville. Several packets are due Friday, and among them is the Keystone State from Pittsburg. The Raymond Horner passed up to-day with a tow of empties for Pittsburg. The J. T. Hatfield is due Friday with a tow from the Kanawha. Clear and pleasant.

Madison, Ind., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The river is 13 feet 5 inches, and falling. Warmer.

Evansville, Aug. 30.—River 15 feet; rising. Clear; slightly warmer.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Capt. George Woodward, pilot and master of the towboat Beaver, died at Mackinac Island, Mich., to-day. He was there spending his vacation with his wife, having left here last Sunday. He came here almost twenty years ago, and had been employed by the Valley Line, the Lee Line and the Barrett Line.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 30.—River 20.1; rising. Fair; warm. Arrived: Wash Honshell, upper Ohio, 12 noon. Departed: Trader, Columbus, 10 a. m.; Wash Honshell, lower Mississippi, 5 p. m.; John S. Summers, lower Mississippi, 4:30 p. m.; Herman Paepcke, lower Mississippi, 4:30 p. m.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—River 11.8 feet, and falling. Arrived: Stacker Lee, Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—River 12.1; a fall of .2 in twenty-four hours. Kate Adams departed at 5 p. m. for Arkansas City. The Speed, from Greenville, passed up for the Ohio river. Towboat Beaver, light, passed south after a tow of logs.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—A freight boat line on the Missouri river between Kansas City and St. Louis was assured today. The Commercial Club subscribed a fund to cover the initial trip of the steamer Tennessee within two weeks.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS RECORDED YESTERDAY.

Activity of the Market Shown By Deeds Filed In Courthouse.

Hamilton Hikes and wife to T H. Reordan, 15 acres in county $950

Tennant Land Company to Samuel Frost, lot 1,191, Tennant Land Company's subdivision 237

Frank Hess to S. F. Lewis, 5 acres .... 1 etc.

Julia McCue to Ben Fenz, 50 feet, south side of Baird, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth .... 1 etc.

Fred Gohmann and wife to Christine Kessler, 24 feet, north side of Main, 48 feet west of Seventeenth .... 100 etc.

John Kanzler and wife to Jules Lees, 33 1-3 feet, south side of Madison, 436¼ feet east of Twenty-fourth 2,900

O. G. Everbach and wife to George W. Grant, 75 feet, north side of Woodland, 75 feet east of Hazel .... 1 etc.

A. Sales and wife to Chas. E. Eberhauser, 50 feet, north side of F extended, 135 feet, east of Flat Lick road 270

Wm. H. Schneider and wife to Chas. Chreste, interest in 30-foot lot, northwest side of Edenside; valuable consideration ....

Wm. H. Schneider and wife to J. W. Heeter, interest in 30-foot lot, northwest side of Edenside; valuable consideration ....

M. G. B. C. des Monstiers Merinville, etc., to Chas. Hetterman, 30 feet, north side of Oak, 225 feet east of Clay. 1 etc.

George P. Enochs to Maggie L. Enochs; George P. Enochs to Sadie Maud Enochs; George P. Enochs to George P. Enochs; undivided 1-3 interest in 17½ feet, east side of Floyd, 37½ feet north of Gray; valuable consideration ....

M. G. B. C. des Monstiers Merinville, etc., to Fred Steier, Jr., 30 feet, north side of Oak, 127 feet west of Clay 1 etc.

W. F. Rogers and wife to Mattie J. Jones, 97 9-12 feet, southeast corner of Virginia and Twenty-eighth; valuable consideration ....

C. A. Parsons and wife to John R. Pflanz, 60 feet, north side of High, 175 feet east of Thirty-third .... 1 etc.

Mary B. Caldwell to Wm. B. Hall, 35 feet, north side of Roselane, 148 9-12 feet east of Jackson; valuable consideration ....

Julia B. Reynolds to Ed Board, 80 feet, northwest side of Herp, 368¼ feet southwest of Baxter .... 1 etc.

Ed Board to George W. Hutchison, interest in 10-foot strip, southeast side of Herp, 125½ feet southwest of Baxter; valuable consideration ....

Len G. Herndon and wife to Board of Trustees of Calvary Baptist church, 16 feet, northwest corner of Fifth and York 7,000

Alfred L. and L. B. Eggleton to J. H. Eggleton, 5 feet, north side of Main, 240 feet east of Twenty-fourth 125

Chas. Chreste and wife to C. M. Phillips, 30 feet, north side of Edgeland avenue and J. W. Heeter's lot 1

G. W. Hutchison to Chas. Chreste, 30 feet, southeast side of Edgeland avenue, 675 10-12 feet southwest of Baxter; valuable consideration ....

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE— COLLINS-HARDING CO., 420 Equitable bldg. For sale, a bargain, account death, stock groceries; will invoice about $800; property, store, living rooms, barn, etc.; lot 45x144; street made; located southeast; price $2,250. Central grocery; bargain quick buyer. Drug store; south of Broadway; doing fine business; bargain if sold at once; on account of sickness of owner. Market street grocery; $400. East End saloon; $1,000. West Market street saloon; $950. If you want to buy or sell a business of any kind write us. COLLINS-HARDING CO.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; FLOOR CASES, CIGAR CASES, SHOWCASES AND WALL CASES, BAR FIXTURES, OFFICE PARTITIONS, SAFES, DESK, SCALES, MEAT AND MILK BOXES, COUNTERS AND SHELVING, AT L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 WEST JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE— EWING'S BUTTER, 30c per pound. 312 W. Breckinridge st. Both phones 1028.

FOR SALE—Edison phonographs and Victor talking machines, cash or payments; full stock of records for both machines. A. HAUBER & SON, 1030 W. Market st.

FOR SALE—The best bread on earth, just like mother used to make—MOTHER'S BREAD. Save the labels and get premiums and cash prizes. Read the big ads.

FOR SALE—School books; new and second-hand; ward school books bought, sold and exchanged. A. HAUBER & SON, 1030 W. Market.

FOR SALE—Candelabra, candlesticks and candles; largest assortment in the city. CHAS. A. ROGERS, 424 W. Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed beagle hound puppies and old stock; very reasonable. ELMER LONNON, 511 W. Main st.

FOR SALE—One eight-year-old big horse. Inquire 1113 Crystal ave., near Ealy, New Albany, Ind.

FOR SALE—Saloon, 160 Second st.; good stand; first-class trade; best of reasons for selling.

FOR SALE—Only a few hats left; choice 75c and 98c. SEE MOORE SISTERS, 707 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand Jersey wagons. P. KIRLEY, 533 Center st.

FOR SALE—Al wines and liquors. AUGUST HOLLENBACH, 248 Third.

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Latest model visible writing and tabulating Underwood typewriter; 10 days' trial free. Call or write UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., s. e. cor. Fourth and Main.

FOR LEASE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR LEASE—1 to 4 years; model lumber yard, planing mill or factory location, n. w. cor. Brook and A sts., on L. and N. R. R., 200x340; switch of 3 cars, shed capacity 1,000,000 ft. lumber; wareroom and offices, stable of 7 stalls and loft; electric lights and water; piling space in open for 3,000,000 ft. lumber; moderate rent. Apply STOTZ LUMBER CO., Keller bldg.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room; private family. 6 Jefferson Terrace.

FOR RENT—First-class furnished rooms. 733 Third st. Home Tel. 4621.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—20 rooms on second and third floors, as a whole or in part, on Jefferson, bet. Second and Third. Apply to PETER M. ANDRIOT, 205 W. Green. Both 'phones.

FOR RENT—2 floors and basement, 833 W. Main st.; suitable for wholesale or storage; elevator. Inquire 835 W. Main.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Desk room and desk; $4 month. 562 Fourth, room 3.

LOST.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

LOST—On August 23, two bills of lading books, between Eighth and Fifteenth sts. Finder will be rewarded by returning them to 819 W. Main st.

LOST—Watch fob within square of Galt House. Finder will be rewarded $10 by returning same to the Galt House office.

LOST—Tiger head stickpin set with diamonds. Return to JOHN C. LEWIS and get reward.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS, when you desire to procure the services of first-class employes for either temporary or regular work, kindly confer with W. H. TRUMAN, Public Accountant and Auditor, 551 Fourth ave.; Cumb. phone 1609—Y.

FOR GOOD, CLEAN Pittsburg Coal TRY ECLIPSE COAL CO. 339 W. MARKET ST.

1st Pool........ $3.50 Per Load | $14.00...... Per 100 Bus
4th Pool........ $3.25 Per Load | $13.00...... Per 100 Bus.

Phones Home 1821—918. Cumb. 1821—1822—242—314. WM. EVERING, Mgr.

$ DOLLARS FOR YOU $

Plant a Dollar Now. Get Two Next Year.

You can do this if you buy a lot in the Progress Land Co.'s subdivision on O street, between Seventh st. and Taylor Boulevard, street and sidewalk made, at $10 per foot. No other lots in South Louisville on made street can be had for less than $22.50 per foot; close to L. and N. R. R. shops, Ky. Wagon Works and other large plants. Rents are better here than any other section of the city. Buy now at the reduced prices.

THOS. BOHANNAN & CO., 247 Fifth St.

Tel.—Cumb. Main 1101—A. Home 3756. List your property with us for sale.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—To buy old feathers, furniture and carpets. AMERICAN FEATHER AND FURNITURE CO., 137 E. Market st.; Home phone 727; Cumb. Main 3181-Z.

WANTED—To press your clothes; suits sponged and pressed, 40c; pants, 10c. Called for and delivered. A. FRANKENSTEIN, Masonic bldg. Both 'phones.

WANTED—Board for man, wife and daughter; must have three rooms, first-class table and be well located. Address G, Room 113 Willard Hotel.

WANTED—Four young men to board in private family; location south-central portion of city. For particulars address Z 147, this office.

WANTED—To buy all kinds of STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES; also merchandise. L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 West Jefferson.

WANTED—To rent for term of years, a modern well situated residence at $900 per annum. Address K 160, this office.

WANTED—To buy a second-hand automobile, with or without tonneau. Address, with price, V 144, this office.

WANTED—Household goods of all kinds. Highest price paid for feathers. J. COHEN, 259 E. Market. Phone 7927.

WANTED—Second-hand pony phaeton or trap; good condition. Address S. V. KING, at Willard Hotel, Sunday.

WANTED—Cash for old gold, silver and diamonds. VIC LORCH, 256 E. Market, bet. Brook and Floyd.

WANTED—To buy bicycles, all kinds. 'Phone 5614. SMITH BICYCLE COMPANY, 513 Third st.

WANTED—To renovate your ostrich feathers. FALLS CITY STRAW WKS., 713 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—All kinds of masks and costumes for rent. KUPRION, 508 Fifth.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell Medicura Stock and Poultry Foods to trade; side line or whole line; good commission; no money advanced. MEDICURA FOOD CO., Indianapolis.

WANTED—2 more salesmen; good proposition, with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—NIGHT INSTRUCTION! If a good position is worth having, then why not investigate the many opportunities that are offered by the TRUMAN SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, Advertising, Telegraphy; if you are competent in one or more of these subjects, you will then be offered one of the many openings registered by Louisville leading concerns. Call to-night for details. W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 551 Fourth ave.

WANTED—For U. S. Army, able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 514 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—5,000 PEOPLE. Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, waiters, male cooks, men with wives, families, farmers, gardeners, dairymen, watchmen, factory hands, laborers, old men, etc. DR. MILLER, 226 Third st.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; ten positions for every graduate. Top wages paid. Few weeks completes. Course includes tools and diplomas. Can nearly earn expenses. Write nearest Branch. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—For the U. S. Marine Corps men between ages 21 and 35. An opportunity to see the world. For full information apply in person or by letter to 230 W. Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Competent young man to do billing and laying out work in planing mill; good wages to right party. Apply at LORTZ & FREY PLANING MILL CO., 432 E. Breckinridge st.

WANTED—GO TO SEA! If you are between 17 and 25 years of age, or a mechanic under 35, call at the Recruiting Office in the Federal building, and investigate positions in the navy.

WANTED—Coopers; tight-barrel coopers; shooks for export; all hand work; steady employment for a good kegmaker. Address THE J. H. HAMLEN & SON CO., Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—Man to manage local branch and become one of firm; $1,000 investment; salary $150; satisfactory security given for money. Ad. H 166, this office.

WANTED—Fitters and finishers on ornamental cast iron work and on structural steel work. SNEAD ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, Tenth and Hill sts.

WANTED—Boy to run errands and make himself generally useful about store. Apply early this morning. LAIB CO., 441 W. Main st.

WANTED—Overall marker and cutter. Apply at J. M. ROBINSON, NORTON & CO., Division st., New Albany, Ind.

WANTED—One first-class commercial pressman; open shop; 9 hours. THE WERNER COMPANY, Akron, O.

WANTED—Boys to serve as messengers. Apply to W. U. TEL. CO., Third and Main sts.

WANTED—Men to interest their wives and families in the MOTHER'S BREAD contest.

WANTED—4 first-class machinists. Apply at 615 Vincennes st., New Albany.

WANTED—Laborers at Louisville Gas Company, Ninth and Ormsby.

WANTED—Barber; Sat.; $3. 1129 W. Market.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—1,000 NICE GIRLS. Citizens get the best; they all come to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 226 Third st. Fine cooks, nurses, maids, housekeepers, etc. Places in city, country and abroad. Be ready to work.

WANTED—Cooks, housekeepers and maids to order only MOTHER'S BREAD. Then save the labels and get premiums and votes in the big cash contests.

WANTED—Girls over sixteen years of age. Apply F. A. MENNE Factory, Wenzel and Main.

WANTED—Cook immediately; white preferred; good wages. Apply at 308 W. Lee st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Responsible manager for local business; salary $150; must invest $2,000; security (cash) will be deposited with local bank. Address L 127, this office.

WANTED—Young man to invest a few thousand dollars in established pants factory; one with experience preferred. Address X 124, this office.

WANTED—A partner with some capital in established flouring mill business; first-class location. RUSHVILLE REALTY CO., Rushville, Ind.

AMUSEMENTS.

FONTAINE FERRY PARK

"The Park Beautiful." Afternoon and Night. WILD and His AIRSHIP, The "Eagle." The Airship That Really Flies. HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE. Bimm, Bomm, Brrr; Robert DeMont Trio; Cameron and Flanagan; Delight Barsch; Barrington; Kinedrome. FREE BAND CONCERTS. IDEAL ROLLER RINK. 30 AMUSEMENT DEVICES.

THE NEW AVENUE. Matinee To-day, Every Day 15 & 25c. To-night, 15, 25 and 50c. Blaney's Big Spectacular Production—YOUNG BUFFALO KING OF THE WILD WEST. Next Week—Queen of the White Slaves.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL a Drug, Dry Goods, Shoe Store, Grocery, Restaurant, Saloon, Etc., See COLLINS-HARDING CO., 420 Equitable Bldg.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.

75c TO CINCINNATI. $1.00 Round Trip

On STEAMER INDIANA, Saturday, September 1, at 5 p.m., from foot of Third street. Phones 141.

LOUISVILLE and EVANSVILLE PACKET CO. For Owensboro, Evansville and way points. Steamer MORNING STAR, Monday and Friday; Steamer TARASCON, Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m. Freight received daily. Wharfboat foot of Fourth. Both phones 495-827. C. V. WILLIAMS, G. F. and P. A.

Take Your Excursion ON THE Beautiful Kentucky River

The up-to-date recently renovated steamer FALLS CITY

Leaves Louisville for Valley View every Monday, 3 p. m., and every Friday, 3 p. m., for Frankfort, Ky. Nothing more beautiful in this or foreign countries. Office 178 Fourth ave. Home phone 135.

STEGER PIANOS Crippen-Allen Piano Co. Fourth Ave. ....Opposite Post-office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO., LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, LOANS ON SALARY OR ANY SECURITY. LOWEST RATES. YOUR OWN TERMS. UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO., 412 WEST MARKET STREET, SECOND FLOOR. HOME PHONE 1516. OUR AGENT WILL CALL.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE. FALLS CITY LOAN COMPANY. Oldest and most reliable firm in Louisville loaning money on furniture and other chattel security. Phone Home 2916, and our representative will call. FALLS CITY LOAN COMPANY. 407 Fourth St. Cor. Fourth and Jefferson. Over Tea Store.

$5.00 to $200. WE LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., Without Removal. LONGEST TIME — LOWEST RATES. Easy Payments—Strictly Private. AMERICAN LOAN CO., 421 W. Jefferson st., second floor.

FIDELITY LOAN CO. MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. SPECIAL RATE, TIME AND PAYMENTS FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS. FIDELITY LOAN CO., 502 FOURTH AVE., SECOND FLOOR.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others upon their own names, without security; cheapest rates; easiest payments; offices in 60 principal cities; save yourself money by getting our terms first. TOLMAN, Room 319 Equitable bldg.

WE LOAN THE PEOPLE On Furniture, Pianos or Salary. Low Rates. Private and Confidential. KENTUCKY LOAN CO., Room 1, 423 Fourth. Home 2495.

LOANS on furniture or salary. Lowest rate, easiest payments. GLOBE SECURITY AND TRUST CO., S. e. cor. Fourth and Market, 2d floor. Telephone Home 2967 and our representative will call on you.

PATRONIZE HOME CAPITAL. WE do all that others claim to do. LOUISVILLE LOAN CO., Room 1 Courier-Journal bldg., 515 Fourth.

BOARDING.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—Delightful rooms in a pleasant part of the city; dainty service and attractive table; references required. Address Post-office Box 508.

BOARDING—Furn. rooms, with board. Best of references. 1114 Second st.

BOARDING — Furnished rooms with board. 523 Third st.

SUMMER BOARDING.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—South Park Hotel, 84 rooms, modern throughout; high elevation; 8 miles south of the city; mineral water of superior quality; has all the benefits of a mountain resort; free telephone South 1376-A.

The TONIC that TONES—Wintersmith's.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets. City ticket office corner Main and Fourth streets. Both 'Phones 38.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. S, Sunday
a Stops at Fourth street on signal.
x Stops at Baxter Avenue.

Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati	* 2:15am	a* 2:30am
Cincinnati	a* 8:30am	a* 9:20pm
Cincinnati	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:45pm
Cincinnati	x a* 5:20pm	xa*11:40am
Mobile and New Orleans	* 9:30pm	* 8:20am
Memphis and Hot Springs	* 9:20pm	* 8:20am
Atlanta New Orleans and Memphis	* 3:45am	* 3:10am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 3:00pm	*12:50pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:00am	* 7:00pm
Bowling Green Accommo.	† 5:05pm	†10:00am
Knoxville Express	* 8:00pm	* 8:00am
Knoxville Mail	* 6:10am	* 6:10pm
Frankfort and Lexington xa	† 7:40am	xa†12:05pm
Frankfort and Lexington xa	† 2:00pm	xa† 6:30pm
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:30pm	† 7:45am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 7:30am	† 5:45pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	† 3:55pm	†10:00am
LaGrange Interurban xa	† 7:40am	xa†12:06pm
LaGrange Interurban xa	† 2:00pm	xa† 6:30pm

Sunday Trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Frankfort and Lexington	xa 6:20pm	xa 10:20am
Bowling Green Accommo.	6:10pm	10:55am
Bardstown and Springfield	6:00pm	9:35am
Lebanon and Greensburg	6:30pm	10:00am
LaGrange Interurban	xa 6:20pm	xa 10:10am

From First and Water-Street Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	† 7:20am	† 7:35pm
Frankfort Accommodation	† 4:35pm	† 8:00am
Bloomfield Accommodation	* 5:00pm	† 8:20am
Bloomfield Accommodation	† 8:00am	† 4:50pm
Bloomfield Accommodation	S 5:00pm	S 9:00am

Anchorage, Pewee Valley and LaGrange.

Week-Day Trains. Leave.	Arrive.	Sunday Trains. Leave.	Arrive.
6:00 am	7:00 am	8:55 am	9:10 a m
7:20 am	8:00 am	12:40 pm	1:00 pm
8:55 am	9:10 am	2:30 pm	4:20 pm
2:30 pm	1:00 pm	5:40 pm	5:50 pm
4:00 pm	5:50 pm	6:45 pm	8:30 pm
5:40 pm	7:35 pm	11:00 pm	9:40 pm
6:45 pm	8:30 pm		
11:00 pm	9:40 pm		

Shelbyville and Intermediate Stations.

Week-Day Trains. Leave.	Arrive.	Sunday Trains. Leave.	Arrive.
6:30 am	7:20 am	8:00 am	8:20 am
8:00 am	8:20 am	10:30 am	9:45 am
10:30 am	9:45 am	1:50 pm	11:20 am
1:50 pm	11:20 am	3:45 pm	1:50 pm
3:45 pm	1:50 pm	5:00 pm	4:50 pm
5:00 pm	4:50 pm	6:15 pm	7:00 pm
6:15 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm	9:25 pm
7:30 pm	9:25 pm	11:10 pm	10:20 pm
11:10 pm	10:20 pm		

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 2:45 a. m. train to New Orleans and Memphis, and on the 8 p. m. train to Knoxville and Bristol, and on the 9:30 p. m. train to Memphis and New Orleans.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY (Inc.)—Seventh Street Station:

N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information, and are not guaranteed.

ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

"Southern Arrow," 9 a. m., daily, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis. Returning arrives at 7:15 p. m.

Evansville Express, 7:30 a. m., daily, Evansville, Princeton, Huntingburg, Rockport and Cannelton. Returning ar. 5:40 p. m.

"St. Louis Limited," 10:15 p. m., daily, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis. Solid train to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:10 a.m.

Evansville Limited, 5 p. m., daily, Huntingburg, Rockport, Troy, Tell City, Cannelton and Evansville. Returning ar. 12:35 p. m.

TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.

Trains leave 4th-ave. crossing 20 minutes later.

No. 5—Accommodation, 6:30 a. m., daily, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles and Lexington, Harrodsburg and Danville. Returning ar. 6:25 p. m.

No. 1—"Florida Limited," 7:50 a. m., daily, Lexington, Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville. Returning ar. 8 p. m.

No. 23—"Atlanta Special," 7:45 p. m., daily, to Lexington, Harrodsburg and Danville, through service to Knoxville, and sleeper, daily, to Chattanooga, ar. 6:30 a. m., connecting with sleeper arriving Atlanta 11:50 a. m.

No. 9—Accommodation, 3:30 p. m., daily, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Lexington, Harrodsburg, Danville and Georgetown. Returning ar. 10:40 a. m.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—(New York Central Lines)—Depot, Seventh and River:

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Daily, except Sunday, 8 a. m., for Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Mattoon, Chicago, Greensburg, Anderson, Alexandria, Wabash, Elkhart, Niles and Benton Harbor. Returning arrives at 6:30 p. m.

Daily, 8:10 p. m., for Greensburg, Indianapolis, Peoria, Lafayette and Chicago. Returning ar. 7:30 a. m.

FROM CINCINNATI.

No. 46, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 26, "Twentieth Century Limited," daily 8 p. m., for Cleveland, Albany and New York.

No. 18, daily, 6:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 28, daily, 9:40 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 6, daily, 8:16 a. m.; No. 10, daily, 1 p. m., and No. 2, daily, 9:30 p. m., for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Seventh St. Depot, Seventh and river. City ticket office, Fourth and Market. Effective Sunday, April 29, 1906:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis and New Orleans	9:40pm	7:50am
Memphis and New Orleans	12:01pm	5:35pm
Paducah and Fulton	7:31am	4:55pm
Central City Accom.	5:30pm	8:15am
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:31am	4:55pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	5:30pm	8:15am
Owensboro	12:01pm	4:55pm
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	5:35pm
California points, through car Tuesdays	9:40pm	5:35pm

All trains run daily, except no Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

SUBURBAN LINES TIME TABLES—In effect July 1, 1906:

Pewee Valley Line ....To Beard, Ky.

From Fifth and Green—First car leaves 6 a. m. Every half hour thereafter until 7 p. m.; then on the hour.

Prospect Division—Cars for Prospect leave the terminal station at 5:30 a. m. and six minutes after the hour thereafter.

Jeffersontown Division—First car leaves East End barn for Jeffersontown at 5:20 a. m. Leaves terminal station at 6 and 7 a. m. and 15 minutes after each hour thereafter.

Salt River Division—First car leaves terminal station at 4:55 a. m. and fifty minutes after each hour thereafter.

Okolona Division—First car leaves terminal station for Okolona at 5:30 a. m. and 30 minutes after each hour thereafter.

MONON ROUTE—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway — (Station, Tenth and Broadway. Trains pass 14th and Main 14 minutes later):

No. 6, daily, 8:06 a. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Parlor and Dining Cars. Returning arrive 6:57 p. m.

No. 6, daily, 8:06 a. m., for French Lick. Returning arrive 6:57 p. m.

No. 8, daily, except Sunday, 2:10 p. m., for French Lick and Bloomington. Returning ar. 10:30 a. m.

No. 4 daily, 8:21 p. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Returning ar. 6:59 a.m.

HENDERSON ROUTE—Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway—Union Station, Tenth and Broadway. City Ticket Office, 230 Fourth avenue. Effective April 1:

Daily Mail, for St. Louis, Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville, leaves 8:20 a. m. Ar. 7:35 p. m.

Night Express for St. Louis, Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville, leaves 9 p. m. Ar. 7:25 a. m.

Accommodation, for Evansville, Owensboro and Henderson, leaves 4:55 p. m. Ar. 12:35 p. m.

LOUISVILLE & SOUTHERN INDIANA TRACTION CO.— Leaves

First car from Louisville............5:50 a. m.

Thereafter every 15 minutes. Cars pass Jeffersonville for Louisville or New Albany at 12, 27, 42 and 57 minutes past the hour. Leaves

Last car from New Albany..........11:35pm

Last car from Louisville.............12:35am

Silver Hill cars connect with interurban cars at First and Spring streets, New Albany.

LEXINGTON AND EASTERN RY.—Going East—Leave Lexington, No. 4, daily, 7:45 a. m.; No 2 daily, except Sunday, 2:25 p. m. Ar. Jackson 11:30 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.

Coming West—Leave Jackson, daily, No. 3, 2:25 p. m; No. 1, daily, except Sunday, 6:25 a. m. Ar. Lexington 6:05 p. m. and 10:10 a. m.

LOUISVILLE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—In connection with Southern Ry., Seventh-street depot. Effective August 12, 1906.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville	6:30 a. m.	6:25 p. m.
Versailles	9:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Richmond	11:15 a. m.	1:08 p. m.
Beattyville Jct.	Ar. 2:25 a. m.	Lv. 10:00 a. m.

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Arrangements are now being made whereby another elevator will be installed in the northern end of the Courier-Journal Building. The entrance to this elevator will be on Fourth street, near Green, and it will be used by occupants of the Courier-Journal Office Building, as well as those of the Courier-Journal Building. Several very conveniently located rooms can be secured at this time. One particularly desirable suite will certainly not be long vacant. There are no rooms in the city better lighted, better ventilated and more comfortable in every way than in this building.

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FORM PLAYERS HAVE BAD DAY

Not a Single Favorite Rewards His Backers At Latonia.

LADY ESTHER'S HANDICAP.

Beats Maj. T. J. Carson and Don Domo In Hard Drive Through the Stretch.

AUSTIN TO RIDE AT DOWNS.

LATONIA SELECTIONS.

First Race—Decklaw, Bon Vivant, Alta McDonald.
Second Race—Lady Ethel, Hadur, Black Art.
Third Race—Toupee, Roscoe, Santon.
Fourth Race—John Dillon, St. Volma, Wool Dealer.
Fifth Race—Warner Griswold, Dulzura, Friendship.
Sixth Race—Angleta, Intense, Mum.
Seventh Race—The Englishman, Hubbard, Lady Lavish.
The one best bet—Warner Griswold, in the fifth race.

LATONIA, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The eightieth days' racing of the summer meeting at the Milldale course could not be classed as a brilliant success. In the first place, the card sent out over night bore the unmistakable earmarks of the fag end of the meeting, inasmuch as with the possible exception of the day's feature, the horses were a very mediocre lot, to say the least, and in the majority of races the purses offered for them to compete for were worth more than the entire field was worth.

The day's feature, the fourth on the programme, an overnight handicap at six furlongs, was won by Lady Esther, with Maj. T. J. Carson second and Don Domo third. At least half of the field failed to display the speed which they are known to possess.

From a betting standpoint, the public was probably harder hit this afternoon than on any previous day of the meeting, not a single first choice rewarding the dopesters and formplayers, and, as Coruscate, which was plunged on in the closing race of the day, as a medium of recouping the day's losses, failed to land the long end of the purse, it is a fair estimate that the books cleaned up handsomely.

Jockey Dale Austin, who was hurt recently at Saratoga, was at the track this afternoon. Austin says that his arm is mending rapidly, and that he expects to be able to do the riding of T. P. Hayes at Churchill Downs.

Jockey Treubel was taken ill after the second race, and had to be relieved of the balance of his engagements. The judges put Seder up.

For rough riding in the fifth, the judges put a plaster of $25 on Jockey Obert.

The Messrs. Hughes Bros. to-day purchased Shawana of J. Perkins for $1,900.

* * *

Long Shot a Winner.

The opening dash was a cheap selling affair, at six furlongs. In this, the hot tip passed around was Plater. Several of the books anticipated a rush on the old patched-up Henry of Navarre gelding, and posted a feeler of 15 to 1. No money was taken at this price, but when they rubbed to 6s and 7 to 1 many got aboard, and finally forced the price to 5s. Adare, too, was another to emerge from the paddock, while Miladi Love, which won yesterday, was always in demand in 3s. Heine, on dope, seemed the legitimate choice, but for some unaccountable reason Treubel, who had the leg up, kept the Strauss colt under restraint until the race was practically over. The winner turned up in the despised outsider, Ruby Right. The long, juicy price of 60 to 1 was freely posted against the winner, with no takers. The fast-breaking Minnie Johnson showed the way for a half, closely attended by Mabel Winn. In the run home both of these quit, and the winner, coming with a well-timed rush, won, going away, by three lengths. Miladi Love came from a long way back in the stretch and dropped into the place, while Minnie Johnson held onto the short end.

* * *

Avendow Back To Life.

The second, which brought forth nine well tried youngsters, saw the long overdue Avendow come to life with a rattle and take down the long end of the purse in a most hollow manner. Lady Vimont had the call in the betting, being well played at 5 to 2. The balance of the field ranged from 5s to 75 to 1. The start, which was a very poor one, robbed the race of at least one prominent factor. Lady Arion was left so badly that Treubel very wisely gave her an easy ride. Avendow, a very fast breaker, assumed almost immediate command, and setting a heartbreaking pace, smothered his field with speed at all stages, winning with his head pulled sideways. Grandita, which had been bumped about and knocked to her knees turning for home, closed stoutly under urging, and racing down Orlandwick, easily took the place while the latter hung onto the short end.

* * *

Clever Ride By Seder.

The third, which was a long distance affair over the one and one-eighth mile's journey, saw Jockey Seder put up a very clever piece of horsemanship on the winner, which was returned in Athena, a length in front of Morendo, which in turn was four lengths to the good over the longshot Belleview. The betting on the race was a very open affair, with Morendo most fancied. Sand Bath, too, which had Larsen instead of Buchanan up to-day, was well played at 5s, while the winner was only half heartedly played, the opening price about which gradually receded from 3s until 5s could be had in plenty. With the rise of the barrier, Treubel, who had the leg up on Estrada Palma, immediately hustled the old patched-up nag to the front, and favored by clear sailing, soon opened up a gap of two lengths on his field. Rounding the far turn, Seder, who had rated Athena away from the early pace, sent his mount up fast, and overhauling the pacemaker turning for home, raced him down, winning with something to spare. Morendo, which had experienced a lot of bad racing luck in the early stages of the race, saved ground turning for home, and coming with a belated rattle, outgamed Belleview for the place.

* * *

Lady Esther's Handicap.

Seven of the original eight carded in the day's feature, an overnight handicap at six furlongs, went to the post. These represented the pick of the sprinting brigade now quartered at the track, and of which Don Domo, on his sparkling last out, was made the first choice. The betting, however, had an unhealthy look, as the odds about the "gray streak" gradually kept soaring notwithstanding the steady stream of public money. The wise contingent strung along with Lady Esther, which was the paddock tip. Maj. T. J. Carson, too, found some support, but mainly out on the limb. The start, which was an almost perfect endeavor, found the good thing away first, attended by Roscoe and Don Domo. Going to the half Rice, who had the leg up on Lady Esther, took her back and, awaiting for a final effort, sent her up turning for home and, although hard pressed by Maj. Carson at the end, won by a good open length. The latter, favored by the slow pace, came with a terrific rattle right at the end and was wearing the winner down at every stride. Don Domo, which had been taken over the overland route for the entire trip, finished a bang-up fifth. Wee Lass ran very disappointingly. At no stage of the journey was the fast-breaking and speedy Hall & Marshall trick a contender, Meadowbreeze, which has been a regular "bear-catcher" of late, did not seem capable of raising a respectable gallop.

* * *

Babe B. Scores One.

Babe B., with 10 to 1 quoted about her chances, was the trick that spilled the beans in the fifth, a six-furlong event. In this The Thrall on reported fast works was supposed to be as good as in, while Revolt seemed on dope to hold the balance safe. Both of the latter were well played by the gullible public, but the way the race was run it led many to believe that both were in the can. Larsen on Revolt was minus a whip, while Seder, who had the leg up on The Thrall, never made a move until the race was practically over. Babe B. outbroke her field and, setting a fast pace, raced her field dizzy ere they had gone a half and, drawing away rounding the far turn, was only galloping through the stretch to win by a length and a half. Uncle Henry came from last position turning for home to drop into the place, while the heavily played Thrall took the short end.

* * *

Roast For Jockey Obert.

One of the biggest demonstrations of the meeting occurred just after the running of the last race, in which "Doc" Perry's old Chorister mare was the 7-to-10 favorite, and who had Obert up to pilot her. The ride the latter jock gave her would seem to indicate that he is incompetent. The stand arose as one man and hissed him to the echo, and for several minutes it was thought that the boy would be done bodily harm. Coruscate looked so much the best of the very ordinary bunch stacked up against her that the race seemed a gift, and the price of 7 to 10 against her chances was eagerly accepted, and the liberality of several books could not be accounted for. Off in front when the rubber was released, Obert snatched the mare back to last position rounding the far turn. The mare was so full of running that it was with extreme difficulty that he kept her from running over the leaders going down the back stretch. She forged up to the leaders, and it seemed only a question of how far she would win by—provided Obert would give her her head. Obert snatched his mount up behind Lady Charade and Savoir Faire in full view of the judges. There was not a single critic at the track but who fully expected to see the rider ruled off before he had time to dismount. Savoir Faire, well backed by "Billy" Walsh and several others in on the know, took the long end, while Lady Charade got the decision of the place by a whisker.

COURIER-JOURNAL FORM CHART

LATONIA, August 30, 1906.—Eightieth Day of the Spring Meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club. Weather Clear. Track Fast.

Presiding Judge M. N. McFarlan, Starter Jake Holtman, Secretary John B. Dillon, Racing Secretary and Handicapper Lyman H. Davis.

702—FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for three-year-olds and up; selling. Start fair. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, J. H. Woodford's b. f., 3, Star Ruby—Right. Trained by F. Grosche. Value to winner $300. Time, :24 1-5, :49, 1:15 2-5.

Indx	Horse	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
682	Ruby Right	105	7	......	6..2	5..h	3.nk	1..3	E. Rice	50-1	60-1	25-1
[700]	Miladi Love	102	1	......	5..1	6..1	6..3	2..½	D. Boland	3-1	2½-1	1-1
699	Minnie Johnson	112	4	......	1.1½	1..1	1..1	3..h	Archibald	15-1	18-1	6-1
672	Heine	110	5	......	4..h	4..½	5.1½	4.1½	Treubel	4-1	4-1	2-1
674	Mable Winn	112	2	......	2..1	3..1	4..½	5..h	Gullett	30-1	50-1	20-1
691	Norwood Ohio	114	10	......	3..½	2..½	2..h	6..2	Obert	3-1	10-1	10-1
694	Flagstone	119	9	......	11..2	10..2	11.1½	7..2	Moriarity	60-1	150-1	60-1
649	Libation	107	12	......	8..h	8..1	10.1½	8..½	Seder	15-1	3-1	10-1
665	Adare	114	11	......	9..1	9..1	7..½	9.1½	J. Daily	4-1	3½-1	8-5
623	Sea Mate	107	3	......	7..1	7..½	8..½	10..2	Griffith	15-1	15-1	6-1
175	Plater	114	6	......	10..4	11..1	9..1	11..2	Dominick	8-1	5-1	2½-1
......	Graceland	107	14	......	14	12..2	12..2	12..5	Perrett	50-1	150-1	50-1
691	Tom Tom	110	8	......	12..1	13..2	13..3	13..1	Larsen	50-1	40-1	15-1
683	Champ Clark	108	13	......	13..1	14	14	14	W. Allen	50-1	100-1	40-1

Ruby Right, favored by the stiff pace and good handling, saved ground turning for home, and after a slight shaking up, raced down the leaders, winning well in hand. Miladi Love, knocked to her knees in the race for positions, made up ground gamely, and, coming through on the inside entering the final furlong, finished with a rush. Minnie Johnson, injudiciously raced into the ground in the first part, tired badly the last furlong. Mabel Winn showed a nice turn of speed for a half, but quit with her mouth wide open. Heine, under keen restraint for a half, closed like a wild horse; would have been third another stride. Norwood Ohio ran in improved form, but quit unexpectedly last furlong. Plater is not near ready.

703—SECOND RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse $400; for three-year-olds; selling. Start bad. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, J. R. Taylor & Co.'s br. f., 2, Charade—Avalanche. Trained by J. R. Taylor. Value to winner $300. Time, :23 2-5, :48 1-5, 1:02, 1:08 3-5.

Indx	Horse	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
682	Avendow	95	1	......	1..½	1..3	1..2	1.1½	Perrett	7-1	6-1	2-1
646	Grandita	95	2	......	3..1	4..1	3..1	2..3	Griffith	15-1	12-1	5-1
682	Orlandwick	98	7	......	6..4	3..½	2..½	3..1	E. Rice	8-1	8-1	3-1
690	La Thorpe	96½	4	......	5..1	5.1½	5..1	4.1½	F. Keys	10-1	13-1	5-1
690	Agra	104	3	......	4..h	6..1	6..½	5.1½	D. Boland	10-1	8-1	3-1
663	Lady Vimont	95	6	......	7..2	7..3	7..2	6..5	Preston	3-1	2½-1	1-1
682	Helmuth	101	5	......	2..½	2..1	4..3	7..1	Seder	6-1	7-1	3-1
648	Halstead	95	8	......	8..6	8..5	8..10	8..15	Scoville	40-1	75-1	25-1
646	Lady Arion	107	9	......	9	9	9	9	Treubel	5-1	6-1	2-1

Avendow decisively outbroke and outpaced her field all the way, winning with lots to spare. Grandita, running greenly and knocked to her knees turning for home, closed gamely under pressure and easily disposed of Orlandwick. The latter was poorly ridden, and so far as form is concerned, this race should be thrown out. La Thorpe closed stoutly after being badly outrun. Helmuth was not persevered with. Can do much better. Lady Arion was left.

704—THIRD RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse $400; for three-year-olds and up; selling. Start good. Won driving; second and third same. Winner F. Gering, Jr.'s br. m., 5, Halma—Jessie Lee B. Trained by owner. Value to winner $300. Time, :25, :49 3-5, 1:15 2-5, 1:42, 1:55 3-5.

Indx	Horse	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
[689]	Athena	109	5	5..h	2..h	2.1½	1.1½	1..½	Seder	3-1	5-1	2-1
[669]	Morendo	118	4	7..1	6..3	3..h	4..2	2..4	D. Boland	3½-1	3½-1	6-5
700	Belleview	98	11	6.1½	4.1½	5..2	3..½	3..2	Obert	20-1	35-1	8-1
674	Rubinon	98	7	2..1	3.1½	4.nk	5..½	4..1	Preston	5-1	6-1	2½-1
689	Estrada Palma	114	3	1..2	1.1½	1..1	2..h	5..½	Treubel	5-1	9-1	4-1
689	Plautus	111	13	13	13	11..2	7..1	6..1	T. Walsh	30-1	50-1	20-1
694	Layson	109	9	10..3	9..1	8..3	8..2	7.1½	E. Rice	20-1	30-1	10-1
626	Ternus	101	10	9..½	10..2	9..2	6..½	8..½	Scoville	12-1	12-1	5-1
686	Quickrich	93	12	11..2	11..3	10..½	10..1	9..½	A. Walsh	30-1	15-1	6-1
669	Bernie Cramer	108	2	8..2	7..½	6..½	11..1	10..2	Buchan'n	20-1	15-1	6-1
675	Little Giant	111	6	12..2	12..2	12..2	12..3	11..4	Hoffler	30-1	100-1	40-1
689	Sand Bath	110	8	4..1	5..h	7..3	9..1	12..15	Larsen	5-1	6-1	2½-1
694	Galmeda	98	1	3.1½	8..½	13	13	13	Griffith	20-1	40-1	15-1

Athena, in her present form, was best; cleverly rated within striking distance for seven furlongs, she moved up strong when called on, and racing into a long lead turning for home, won well in hand. Morendo, badly interfered with rounding the far turn, came again under punishment, but was not good enough to beat the winner to-day. Belleview ran to his best form and had no excuses. Rubinon was close contender for six furlongs then tired; seems to have had too much lately. Estrada Palma showed a flash of his old-time form for seven furlongs, then passed it up. Plautus closed stoutly.

705—FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse $600; for three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Start good; won driving; second and third same. Winner, P. H. Jones' b. f., 3, by Lord Esterling—Miss Alice. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $450. Fractional time: :24; :48 2-5; 1:14 1-5.

Indx	Horse	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
680	Lady Esther	98	1	......	2..½	1..1	3..½	1..1	E. Rice	5-1	4½-1	8-5
678	Maj. T. J. Carson	108	7	......	7	6..1	4..½	2..h	F. Keys	15-1	20-1	6-1
684	Don Domo	106	5	......	4..1	2..½	1..h	3..½	Preston	2-1	2-1	1-1
680	Roscoe	99	4	......	1..1	3..1	2..h	4.1½	Obert	8-1	9-1	3-1
650	Meadowbreeze	112	3	......	6..3	7	6..2	5..2	D. Boland	5-1	6-1	2-1
651	Alcor	97	2	......	3..½	4..½	5..1	6..2	Griffith	8-1	8-1	3-1
638	Wee Lass	100	6	......	5.1½	5..2	7	7	Scoville	5-1	8-1	3-1

Lady Esther, running to her best form, drew away in the run home and, although hard pressed in the final furlong, had enough to stall off the determined rush of Maj. T. J. Carson. The latter, favored by the slow pace, closed like a wild horse and was wearing the winner down at every stride. Don Domo, taking the overland route throughout, did not run his race. Roscoe was messed about; in better hands could not have been out of the money. Meadowbreeze was shy on speed. This was not Wee Lass' race.

706—FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Start good; won easily; second and third driving. Winner, Hennessy & Welch's ch. f., 3, by Pontiac—Madelaine. Trained by George Hennessey. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24; :48 2-5; 1:14 3-5.

Indx	Horse	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
687	Babe B	94	1	......	1..2	1.1½	1..1	1.1½	Scoville	5-1	9-1	3-1
678	Uncle Henry	114	6	......	6	6	4..½	2.1½	Obert	8-1	9-1	3-1
677	The Thrall	108	3	......	3..h	3..1	2..1	3..2	Seder	1-1	6-5	1-2
652	Junessa	102	5	......	2.nk	2..½	4..1	4..3	D. Boland	30-1	15-1	6-1
677	Revolt	111	4	......	5..4	5..h	6	5..2	Larsen	2½-1	2½-1	7-10
667	Principia	96	2	......	4..h	4..h	5..h	6	Griffith	8-1	12-1	3½-1

Babe B., running in suddenly improved form, stole a winning lead in the first half and was only galloping through the final furlong. Uncle Henry, seemingly badly outrun in the early stages, closed like a wild horse in the run home. The Thrall, badly messed about and taken over the overland route, easily shook off Junessa. The latter had a nice turn of early speed, but stopped badly in the run home. Revolt's race is too bad to be true.

707—SIXTH RACE—Mile and a sixteenth; purse $400; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Start good; won driving. Winner, R. B. Hayes & Co.'s b. g., 4, by Masetto—Sumatra. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24 4-5; :49 3-5; 1:16 1-5; 1:42 2-5; 1:49.

Indx	Horse	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
673	Savoir Faire	100	3	2..1	2.1½	2.1½	1..½	1..¾	Griffith	2-1	4-1	4-5
[688]	Lady Charade	97	1	1..1	1.1½	1.1½	2.1½	2..h	Preston	8-1	15-1	3-1
697	Coruscate	106	4	4	4	3..½	3..4	3..4	Obert	7-10	7-10	.....
511	Belden	102	2	3..½	3..h	4	4	4	D. Boland	8-1	4-1	7-10

Savoir Faire, running in greatly improved form, assumed command rounding the far turn, winning in a hard drive. Lady Charade had the foot in the early stages, but hung a trifle in the run home. Coruscate received a ride that cannot be classed but anything as being deliberately "pulled." Obert strangled her for seven furlongs, then deliberately took her in behind the leaders entering the final furlong when she was running over them as if they were tied. So far as form is concerned this race should be thrown out.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs; selling:

Index. Horse.	Wt.	Index. Horse.	Wt.
......*Calita	97	614..Banellon	102
668..*Woolen	97	682..Mira	102
561..Family Talk	102	648..Sanderson	102
668..Decklaw	102	621..Sometime	102
690..Princess Marie	102	513..Floral Queen	102
595..Antola	102	668..Alta McDonald	105
668..Ruskinetta	102	692..Deacon	105
676..Dorothy Scott	102	679..Bon Vivant	110

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

Index. Horse.	Wt.	Index. Horse.	Wt.
694..Loretta H.	95	700..Esterre	102
649..Lady Ethel	95	702..Libation	102
507..All Brown	95	695..The Mate	105
700..Alma Gardia	95	691..Black Art	107
677..Dr. Keith	97	669..Magic	107
694..*Little James	99	687..Pinora	109
99..Hadur	100	665..Blucher	112
699..Wool Soap	100	592..Scotch Dance	112

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse:

Index. Horse.	Wt.	Index. Horse.	Wt.
672..Anna Day	88	......Florentine	100
680..Oberon	99	705..Roscoe	107
657..Azora	96	705..Don Domo	109
680..Toupee	97	435..Envoy	112
[672].Santon	100		

FOURTH RACE — Steeplechase; short course:

Index. Horse.	Wt.	Index. Horse.	Wt.
680..Wool Dealer	125	......Sam Hoffheimer	128
698..St. Volma	128	[685].John Dillon	138
698..Battle Creek	128	671..Subador	148
698..Frank Mc	132	698..Profitable	150

FIFTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse:

Index. Horse.	Wt.	Index. Horse.	Wt.
696..Electorine	92	693..Marmorean	102
693..Dulzura	92	703..Helmuth	107
585..Sir Geoffrey	95	[693].Warner Griswold	110
[603].Friendship	102		

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

Index. Horse.	Wt.	Index. Horse.	Wt.
662..Cygnet	100	586..Capitano	105
687..Intense	102	......Angleta	108
[683].Lidwina	105	677..Mum	111

SEVENTH RACE—One mile; selling:

Index. Horse.	Wt.	Index. Horse.	Wt.
596..*Begonia	86	683..Fast Flight	96
694..Sherrill	90	699..Frank Bell	101
695..D. G. Taylor	90	688..Sam Craig	106
662..Mae Lynch	91	[665].Lady Lavish	107
688..Moccasin Maid	91	686..Hubbard	109
551..Dudley	93	[652].The Englishman	113
688..Docile	107		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MEETING ENDS AT SARATOGA

Dandelion, Heavily-played Favorite, Wins Champlain Handicap.

FINISHES FIRST BY A HEAD.

Entree Comes Very Strong In the Stretch and Almost Gets Up In Time.

FOUR FAVORITES ARE WINNERS

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Saratoga summer meeting came to a close to-day with the Champlain Handicap, one mile and a furlong, as the feature, and in a close and exciting finish it resulted in a victory for the favorite, Dandelion. He was heavily played, being backed down from even to 4 to 5 at the close. Grazialio was the pacemaker to the stretch, where Dandelion took the lead. Entree came very strong, but in a terrific drive the favorite won by a head. Summaries:

First Race—Five and a half furlongs:
Solly M., 120 (Horner), 30 to 1..........1
Miss Strome, 116 (Hefferman), 5 to 1..........2
Puissant, 114 (Miller), 5 to 1..........3
Time, 1:09. Arimo, Elmont, Lucy Marie and Elixir also ran.

Second Race—Steeplechase; about two miles:
Allegiance, 153 (Hueston), 4 to 1..........1
Sandalwood, 134 (Pending), 5 to 1..........2
Ligero, 132 (Gartland), 10 to 1..........3
Time, 4:31 2-5. C. B. Campbell and The Claimant also ran.

Third Race—Six furlongs; selling:
Givonni Balerio, 101 (Hefferman), 6 to 1..1
Bertha E., 101 (H. Hennessey), 2 to 1..........2
Calabash, 101 (Alex), 15 to 1..........3
Time, 1:14. Just, Lord of the Forest, Court Martial, Hocus Pocus, John H., Bribery and Cull also ran.

Fourth Race—One mile and a furlong; Champlain Handicap:
Dandelion, 126 (Sewell), 4 to 5..........1
Entree, 112 (Miller), 3 to 1..........2
Ravena, 104 (Koerner), 4 to 1..........3
Time, 1:54. Grazialio also ran.

Fifth Race—One mile; selling:
Columbia Girl, 97 (Koerner), 13 to 5..........1
Bryan, 99 (J. Hennessey), 5 to 1..........2
Cadichon, 97 (Freishon), 8 to 1..........3
Time, 1:41 1-5. Water Pansy, Tom Lawson, Midas, Society Bud, Ocean Spray, Yada, Dazzle, Edith James, Mt. Henry, Varieties and Wrenne also ran. Tyron was left at the post.

Sixth Race—Five and a half furlongs:
Paumonok, 101 (J. Hennessey), 2 to 5..........1
Fish Hawk, 107 (Koerner), 7 to 1..........2
Joe Miller, 110 (Sewell), 7 to 1..........3
Time, 1:07. Ironton, George B., Rothgeb, Sir William Johnson, Cobleskill, Jobstown and True Lass also ran.

Long Shots Win At Windsor.

Detroit, Aug. 30.—A signal overthrow of the favorites characterized the racing at Windsor to-day, the talent suffering the severest blow when the odds-on choice, Laura A., was beaten by Eminola in the second race. Sartor Resartus and Fox Meade were the only winning choices. Track fast. Summaries:

First Race—Six and a half furlongs: Minnie J., 5 to 1, won; Redondo, 2 to 1, second; Doc Wallace, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:23 1-5.

Second Race—Five furlongs: Eminola, 9 to 2, won; Laura A., 13 to 20, second; French Empress, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.

Third Race—Steeplechase; short course: Sartor Resartus, 4 to 5, won; Little Walter, 2 to 1, second; Trenct the Mere, 15 to 1, third. Time, 3:39.

Fourth Race—One mile: Fox Meade, 1 to 1, won; Secret, 13 to 5, second; Thistle Do, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:41.

Fifth Race—Five furlongs: Tanbark, 5 to 2, won; Attention, 12 to 1, second; Fire Alarm, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:01 2-5.

Sixth Race—Mile and a quarter: Joe Levy, 4 to 1, won; Cambridge, 7 to 1, second; George Vivian, 9 to 2, third. Time, 2:08 3-5.

Finals To Be Played To-day.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—To-morrow Mrs. C. L. Deering, of Midlothian, the present Western women's golf champion, will attempt to hold her title against Miss Frances Everett, of Exmoor, the champion of 1904.

The semi-finals were played to-day, Mrs. Deering winning by one up in a game of twenty holes from Mrs. W. A. Alexander, of Exmoor, while Miss Everett easily defeated Miss Myra Helmer, of Midlothian, by a score of 4 up and 3 to play.

Mrs. L. N. Brochon, of Lagrange, and Mrs. E. C. Belknap will meet in the finals for the Exmoor cup to-morrow, while the Association cup lies between Mrs. H. A. Beidler, of Lake Geneva, and Mrs. H. L. Pound, of Skokie. The solace cup will be contested for by Mrs. W. Buckley, of Exmoor, and Mrs. C. Page, of Edgewater. These women were winners in the semi-finals to-day and will contest for the trophies to-morrow.

Crews Do Only Light Work.

Putney, England, Aug. 30.—The day being intensely hot with a haze over the river the Cambridge and Harvard crews did only light work to-day practicing starting and sprinting. This is very necessary in Harvard's case. A well-known oarsmen to-day said Cambridge vastly excels Harvard in starting and this deficiency of the Americans might be costly the day of the race unless remedied.

SELLS CEMETERIES.

JEFFERSONVILLE TO HAVE NO INTEREST IN THEM.

Mayor Burtt Presides Over Council For Last Time—Tells of Work He Has Done.

One hour later than the laws of Indiana specify, the Jeffersonville City Council convened in special session last night at 8:30 o'clock, and Mayor Henry A. Burtt, who will be succeeded next Monday by Dr. E. N. Flynn, presided for the last time. The delay was occasioned by a caucus behind locked doors for the purpose of discussing beforehand the business that was to come up. While the Council labored on the second floor of the City Hall, a lawn fete was in progress in the yard below. The motions and resolutions were voted upon to the strains of "Everybody Works But Father" and like airs, given by a string band that furnished the music for the social event, and incidentally for the Council session, until Mayor Burtt instructed Capt. M. E. Clegg to stop it. The nine members of the body were present when the gavel finally fell.

Mayor Burtt submitted reasons for disapproving Ordinance No. 615, which relates to the transferring of the Eastern and Chestnut Grove cemeteries to the Eastern Cemeterial Association, and approving ordinance No. 616, which provides for additional appropriations for some of the funds that have become depleted. The main reason for vetoing ordinance No. 615 was that to some extent the City Council would still have control of the burying places, which, the Mayor said, was contrary to the original intent of the measure. By a vote of seven ayes to two nays, the veto was sustained. Another ordinance providing for the transfer of the two cemeteries to the association by deed and for a consideration of $1 then was read and adopted unanimously. The new ordinance places the cemeteries in the hands of the association without any restrictions.

An ordinance was offered fixing the salary of the City Attorney at $500 per annum. The Finance Committee reported favorably upon the statements of Thomas W. Perry, City Treasurer, for June and July. The Ordinance Committee reported unfavorably upon the petition to refund $75 to Calvin Shrader, which was a part of a saloon license fee paid by the petitioner, who retired from business. The report was concurred in. Similar action was taken on a petition of D. W. Worrall, who asked that $85 be refunded to him.

After the business had been transacted Mayor Burtt thanked the Council for the courtesies that had been extended him, and said the short time spent with the present members had been pleasant, although there was a political difference between them. The Mayor informed the Councilmen that in transacting the business in the future they must stand firm and not waver. He then gave an accounting of what he had done in straightening out the finances of the city by reducing the floating indebtedness to judgments, which are being paid by special tax levies. He said what now bothered him was how the interest, which is at the rate of 6 per cent., can be reduced, and he still sees no way of accomplishing the purpose. The weed ordinance, he said, he would liked to have had passed, but this had not been accomplished, and the city was overgrown with rank vegetation. It was also his desire to clean the town, but he did not have the money to do so, and did not want to borrow it. A rising vote of thanks was extended the Mayor on motion of Mr. Mahaffey.

LEADERS ARE STILL WINNING

Chicago Nationals Take a Close Game From Cincinnati Reds.

GIANTS GET AN EVEN BREAK.

New York Americans Take Both Games of Double-Header From Washington.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

American Association.

LOUISVILLE.....6—6 COLUMBUS.....4—0
TOLEDO.....1—1 INDIANAPOLIS.....2—1
KANSAS CITY.....9 MILWAUKEE.....3
ST. PAUL.....6 MINNEAPOLIS.....1

National League.

PHILADEL.....2—0 BOSTON.....8
NEW YORK.....0—1 BROOKLYN.....5
CHICAGO.....3 PITTSBURG.....5
CINCINNATI.....2 ST. LOUIS.....4

American League.

NEW YORK.....5—9 BOSTON.....3
WASHINGTON.....0—8 PHILADELPHIA.....2

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

American Association.

Louisville at Toledo. Minneap. at Milwaukee
St. Paul at K. City. Indianap. at Columbus.

National League.

Boston at Brooklyn. N. Y. at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at St. Louis. Cincinnati at Chicago.

American League.

Chicago at Cleveland. St. Louis at Detroit.
Washington at N. Y. Philadephia at Boston.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Columbus	82	51	.617	Kansas City	65	66	.496
Milwaukee	75	58	.564	Louisville	64	69	.481
Toledo	69	62	.527	St. Paul	58	72	.446
Minneap.	68	64	.515	Indianap.	47	86	.353

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	91	31	.746	Cincinnati	51	70	.421
Pittsburg	76	42	.644	Brooklyn	45	70	.391
New York	74	42	.638	St. Louis	45	75	.375
Philadel.	54	65	.454	Boston	40	81	.331

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	70	46	.603	St. Louis	60	55	.522
Philadel.	65	50	.565	Detroit	54	59	.478
New York	65	48	.575	Wash'gton	46	69	.400
Cleveland	62	51	.549	Boston	37	81	.314

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Chicago to-day won from Cincinnati in the ninth inning. Evers leading off with a single, taking second on a sacrifice and scoring the winning run on a bad fumble and wild throw by Huggins. Score:

Chicago.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Cincin.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Slagle cf	2	1	2	0	Huggins 2b	4	1	2	2
Gessler cf	2	0	0	0	Kelley lf	3	1	3	0
Sheckard lf	1	1	0	0	Jude rf	4	0	1	0
Schulte rf	2	0	0	0	Smoot cf	3	2	1	0
Chance 1b	1	0	5	0	Lobert ss	4	1	2	1
Hofman 1b	3	1	10	0	Mowrey 3b	4	1	2	3
Steinfelt 3b	4	1	2	0	Schlei c	4	2	3	1
Tinker ss	4	1	3	3	Deal 1b	4	0	8	3
Evers 2b	4	1	1	1	Fraser p	3	1	0	2
Moran c	3	1	3	2					
Taylor p	3	0	2	4	Totals	33	9	*26	12
Totals	29	7	27	11					

*Winning run scored with two out.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Chicago..........0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Cincinnati..........0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Errors—Sheckard, Hofman, Tinker, Huggins 2. Left on Bases—Chicago 8; Cincinati 5. Two-base Hits—Sheckard, Smoot. Sacrifice Hits—Schulte 2, Sheckard, Moran. Stolen Bases—Hofman. Double Play—Taylor and Hofman. Struck Out—By Taylor 2; by Fraser 1. Bases on Balls—Off Taylor 2; off Fraser 3. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Johnston and Emslie.

* * *

Pittsburg 5, St. Louis 4.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Pittsburg took to-day's game in the ninth by Mertes letting in the tieing run, and a three-base hit by Nealon, scoring the winning run. Score:

St. L.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Pittsb'g.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Barry rf	4	1	1	0	Clarke lf	4	3	5	0
Bennett 2b	4	0	2	1	Ganley rf	3	1	1	0
Grady 1b	1	1	4	0	Meier cf	4	1	2	0
Beckley 1b	3	1	10	1	Wagner ss	5	1	3	0
Hostetter 3b	4	1	2	4	Nealon 1b	5	1	5	2
Mertes lf	4	2	1	0	Sheehan 3b	5	1	4	2
Burch cf	4	0	2	0	Ritchey 2b	4	1	1	3
Marshall c	4	2	3	0	Gibson c	3	1	5	1
Crawford ss	4	1	1	3	Liefield p	0	0	0	1
Karger p	3	1	1	6	Phillippe p	3	0	1	1
					Willis p	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	10	27	15	*Leach	1	0	0	0
					Totals	37	10	27	11

*Batted for Phillippe in eighth.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
St. Louis..........1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4
Pittsburg..........0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2—5

Errors—Mertes 2. Two-base Hits—Crawford, Wagner, Ritchey. Three-base Hit—Nealon. Sacrifice Hits—Ganley 3. Wild Pitches—By Phillippe 1; by Karger 1. Bases on Balls—Off Karger 3; off Willis 1. Struck Out—By Liefield 1; by Phillippe 4; by Karger 3. Hits—Off Liefield 5; off Willis 2; off Phillippe 3. Left on Bases—St. Louis 4; Pittsburg 11. Time—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Klem.

* * *

Boston 8, Brooklyn 5.

Brooklyn, Aug. 30.—The Boston team outplayed the Brooklyns to-day, errors by the locals being a feature in the piling up of runs for the visitors. Score:

Boston.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Brook.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Dolan rf	5	2	1	0	Casey 3b	4	1	2	2
Tenney 1b	4	2	9	1	Maloney cf	5	1	1	0
Bates cf	5	2	1	0	Lumley rf	4	1	1	0
Howard ss	5	2	4	2	Jordan 1b	4	3	8	0
Brown 3b	5	1	2	1	McCarthy lf	4	1	2	2
Needham 2b	4	2	1	4	Alperman 2b	4	0	3	5
O'Neil c	5	1	9	1	Lewis ss	3	2	0	3
Goode lf	4	1	0	0	Bergen c	4	1	10	2
Lindaman p	3	1	0	2	Scanlon p	2	1	0	0
					Stricklett p	1	0	0	0
Totals	40	14	27	11	*Hummell	1	0	0	0
					Totals	36	11	27	16

*Batted for Stricklett in ninth.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Boston..........0 0 0 0 3 1 2 0 2—8
Brooklyn..........0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0—5

Errors—Howard, Lindaman, Casey, Lewis 2. Two-base Hits—Bates, Lindaman, Lewis, Lumley. Three-base Hits—Howard, Jordan. Hits—Off Scanlon 5 in five innings; off Stricklett 9 in four innings. Sacrifice Hit—Casey. Stolen Bases—Goode, Alperman, Lewis. Left on Bases—Boston 7; Brooklyn 6. Bases on Balls—Off Scanlon 1; off Stricklett 2; off Lindaman 1. Struck Out—By Scanlon 5; by Stricklett 2; by Lindaman 7. Time—Two hours and three minutes. Umpire—Carpenter.

* * *

Philadelphia 2—0, New York 0—1.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Philadelphia and New York played two games to-day and split even, each team suffering a shut-out. There was little hitting in either game, and the pitchers were well supported. Scores:

N. Y.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Philadel.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Shannon lf	4	1	3	0	Thomas cf	4	0	2	0
Brown rf	4	0	2	0	Gleason 2b	4	1	2	4
Seymour cf	4	1	2	0	Bransfield 1b	4	4	9	2
Devlin 3b	3	1	2	1	Titus rf	3	0	0	0
McGann 1b	3	0	9	0	Magee lf	2	0	2	0
Dahlen ss	3	0	3	2	Doolin ss	4	0	3	4
Strang 2b	2	0	0	5	Sentelle 3b	3	0	0	8
Bowerman c	2	0	3	1	Donovan c	3	0	8	0
Math'son p	3	0	1	0	Sparks p	3	1	1	1
Totals	28	3	24	10	Totals	30	6	27	14

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia..........0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 *—2

Errors—Dahlen, Sentelle, Sparks. Left on Bases—New York 5; Philadelphia 7. Stolen Base—Bransfield. Two-base Hits—Bransfield, Seymour. Three-base Hit—Bransfield. Double Plays—Doolin, Gleason and Bransfield; Bransfield and Doolin. Struck Out—By Sparks 7; by Mathewson 3. Bases on Balls—Off Sparks 2; off Mathewson 3. Wild Pitch—Mathewson. Hit by Pitched Ball—McGann. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Conway.

SECOND GAME.

N. Y.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Philadel.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Shannon lf	4	0	0	0	Thomas cf	4	2	0	0
Brown rf	4	1	2	0	Gleason 2b	4	1	3	3
Seymour cf	4	1	5	0	Bransfield 1b	4	0	14	0
Devlin 3b	2	0	1	1	Titus rf	3	1	2	0
McGann 1b	3	1	10	0	Magee lf	4	1	2	0
Dahlen ss	2	0	3	4	Doolin ss	3	1	0	2
Strang 2b	3	0	1	4	Sentelle 3b	2	0	0	4
Bowerman c	3	0	5	1	Donovan c	3	0	5	1
McGinnity p	3	0	0	2	Duggleby p	3	0	1	6
Totals	28	3	27	12	Totals	30	6	27	16

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Philadelphia..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on Bases—New York 3; Philadelphia 5. Earned Run—New York 1. Stolen Base—Thomas. Two-base Hit—Seymour. Sacrifice Hit—Sentelle. Double Play—McGinnity, Dahlen and McGann. Struck Out—By Duggleby 4; by McGinnity 4. Bases on Balls—Off Duggleby 3; off McGinnity 1. Hit by Pitcher—Doolin. Time—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Conway and O'Day.

HEAVY SALE OF SEATS FOR THE BIG FIGHT.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Aug. 30.—Goldfield is overcrowded and visitors continue to pour into town for the Nelson-Gans fight. Reservations have been made in advance for every available room in town. Nelson to-day went five miles on the road at a brisk pace and Gans covered nearly ten miles on the road. The negro is still favorite at odds of 10 to 8. There was a heavy sale of seats to-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.

Boston, Aug. 30.—Errors by the Athletics turned the scale in a close game to-day, Boston playing a perfect game and winning, 3 to 2. Score:

Boston.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Philadel.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Hayden rf	4	1	1	0	Hartsel lf	3	1	0	0
Parent ss	3	1	1	6	Lord cf	3	0	6	0
Stahl cf	1	0	2	0	Davis 1b	4	0	12	0
Ferris 2b	4	1	3	7	Seybold rf	4	1	0	0
Hoey lf	3	1	2	0	Murphy 2b	4	1	3	5
G'mshaw 1b	4	0	14	0	Cross ss	3	1	0	2
Morgan 3b	4	0	1	1	Knight 3b	3	2	3	4
Carrigan c	4	0	3	1	Powers c	2	0	0	0
Winter p	3	2	0	1	Schreck c	1	0	0	0
					Coombs p	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	27	16	Dygert p	2	1	0	1
					Waddell p	0	0	0	0
					*Ar'bruster	0	0	0	0
					Totals	29	7	24	12

*Batted for Dygert in eighth.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Boston..........1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 *—3
Philadelphia..........0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Errors—Hartsel, Lord, Davis, Powers. Three-base Hit—Hayden. Home Run—Knight. Sacrifice Hits—Lord, Stahl. Stolen Base—Hoey. Double Plays—Ferris and Grimshaw; Parent, Ferris and Grimshaw; Murphy and Davis. Base on Balls—Coombs 3; Dygert 1; Winter 2. Hits—Off Coombs 1 in one inning; off Dygert 5 in seven innings. Struck Out—By Winter 3. Time—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpire—Hurst.

* * *

New York 5—9, Washington 0—3.

New York, Aug. 30.—Both games of to-day's double-header were won by the locals from the Washington team, the second contest lasting through ten innings. The scores:

N. Y.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Wash.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Conroy cf	4	0	1	0	Nill 2b	4	0	1	2
Keeler rf	5	0	0	0	Jones cf	4	0	2	0
Elberfeld ss	3	2	4	1	Altizer ss	4	1	3	3
Chase 1b	4	3	8	0	Cross 3b	3	0	5	2
Yeager 2b	4	0	1	0	Anderson lf	3	0	3	0
Del'hanty lf	4	0	1	0	Hickman rf	3	0	0	0
Mo'iarity 3b	4	1	2	5	Stahl 1b	3	0	7	1
Kleinow c	3	2	8	1	Warner c	3	1	3	1
Doyle p	4	1	0	1	Patten p	3	0	0	3
Totals	32	9	27	8	Totals	30	2	24	10

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
New York..........0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 *—5
Washington..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Errors—Chase, Moriarity, Nill. Sacrifice Hit—Yeager. Stolen Bases—Yeager, Altizer. Base on Balls—Off Patten 4. Struck Out—By Doyle 6; by Patten 2. Hit by Pitched Ball—By Patten 1. Left on Bases—New York 9; Washington 3. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

Wash.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	N. Y.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Nill 2b	5	2	1	3	Conroy cf	6	1	1	0
Jones cf	4	1	4	0	Keeler rf	5	1	0	0
Altizer ss	5	2	1	6	Elberfeld ss	4	1	2	6
Cross 3b	5	0	2	2	Chase 1b	5	4	13	1
Anderson lf	5	1	3	0	Yeager 2b	4	1	3	1
Hickman rf	5	1	3	0	Delehanty lf	4	2	3	0
Stahl 1b	4	2	11	0	Moriarity 3b	4	3	2	4
Wakefield c	3	1	2	0	McGuire c	3	1	3	1
Warner c	2	1	0	2	Thomas c	1	0	3	0
Kitson p	0	0	0	1	Barger p	0	0	0	1
Smith p	2	0	0	1	Hogg p	4	1	0	3
					†Laporte	1	0	0	0
Totals	40	11	*29	10	Totals	41	15	30	17

*Two out when winning run scored.
**Batted for Hogg in tenth inning.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—T.
Washington..........0 6 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—8
New York..........1 0 0 0 0 4 3 0 0 1—9

Errors—Cross, Elberfeld, McGuire, Thomas. Home Run—Jones. Three-base Hits—Chase 2. Two-base Hit—Chase. Sacrifice Hits—Hickman, Delehanty, Jones, Thomas. Stolen Bases—Conroy, Moriarity, Stahl, Altizer, Hogg. Bases on Balls—Off Kitson 2; off Hogg 5; off Smith 1. Struck Out—By Hogg 3. Hit by Pitched Ball—Jones. Hits—Off Barger 3 in one and one-third innings; off Hogg 8 in two and two-thirds innings; off Kitson 7 in three and two-thirds innings; off Smith 8 in six and one-third innings. Left on Bases—Washington 8; New York 6. Time—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Evans.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Montgomery 1, Shreveport 0.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 30.—Montgomery won to-day's game in the tenth inning. Score:

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—T
Shreveport..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Montgomery..........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 [as printed]

Two-base Hit—Byrne. Three-base Hit—Busch. Stolen Base—Abstein. Sacrifice Hit—Hausen. Struck Out—By Becker 5, by Welsh 5. Bases on Balls—Off Becker 2, off Walsh 2. Hit by Pitched Ball—By Walsh 3. Left on Bases—Shreveport 8, Montgomery 6. First on Errors—Shreveport 1, Montgomery 1. Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Budderham.

Birmingham 8, Little Rock 2.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 30.—Birmingham defeated Little Rock to-day by bunching hits. Score:

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T
Birmingham..........0 0 1 4 0 0 0 3 0—8
Little Rock..........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Innings Pitched—By Keith 5, by Meany 4. Hits—Off Keith 8, off Meany 6. Two-base Hits—Molesworth, Montgomery, Douglass. Three-base Hit—Johnson. Sacrifice Hits—Garvin 2, Reagan. Stolen Bases—Castro, White. Bases on Balls—Off Meany 1. Struck Out—By Keith 3, by Reagan 4. First Base on Errors—Birmingham 7. Wild Pitch—Reagan. Double Play—Walters to Castro to Meeks. Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Winscott.

Central League Results.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 30.—South Bend won from Wheeling to-day 3 to 1. Score:

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
South Bend..........0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0— 3 4 0
Wheeling..........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1 5 4

Batteries—Moffitt and Tieman; Schafer and Spahr.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 30.—Grand Rapids defeated Canton 5 to 2. Score:

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Grand Rapids..........0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0— 5 3 2
Canton..........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0— 2 4 2

Batteries—Summers and Howley; Carroll and Ernst.

Dayton, O., Aug. 30.—To-day's game was called after the third inning on account of rain, the score at that time being Dayton 6 and Evansville 3.

Springfield, O., Aug. 30.—Springfield took two games from the Terre Haute team to-day, winning the first half of the double-header 6 to 3 and taking the second 1 to 0 in seven innings. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Springfield..........3 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 6 10 2
Terre Haute..........0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0— 3 7 1

Batteries—Chambers and Clark; Smith and Andrews.

SECOND GAME.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7—R. H. E.
Springfield..........1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1 4 0
Terre Haute..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0 5 0

Batteries—C. Alberts and Clarke; Brosius and Andrews.

South Atlantic League.

At Augusta—Augusta 1; Macon 4.
At Jacksonville—Jacksonville 0; Savannah 1.

Bowling Green Wins Again.

Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 30.—Bowling Green this afternoon defeated the Cheek Neals, of Nashville, by a score of 6 to 1. The Fetters were scheduled to play, but for some reason canceled the dates.

COLONELS WIN TWO GAMES

Brashear's Men Find Pitchers Minahan and Chech Very Easy.

MAKE SCORES IN CLUSTERS.

Claud Elliott Pitches Superb Game, Allowing Toledo But Four Little Hits.

PUTTMANN ALSO DOES WELL.

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Minahan and Check were easy for the Colonels this afternoon, and two games went glimmering to Brashear and his hustlers. Both Puttmann and Elliott pitched superb ball, holding Toledo safe at all times, while collective hitting behind the lanky pair put the games where they would do more good for the visitors than for the locals.

The first game was won in the first inning when a single by Kerwin, Hall's sacrifice and Brashear's single scored Kerwin, while Josh Clarke's error, followed by Woodruff's single, sent Brashear home.

In the third, a bunch of four safe ones netted as many runs. Kerwin began by going out to W. Clarke. Then Hallman was hit and stole immediately. Singles by Sullivan, Brashear and Woodruff, errors by Chech and W. Clarke and Shaw's single chased four men home.

Toledo scored in the eighth when Clingman singled, went to second when Josh Clarke was retired, took third on a wild pitch and scored on Nance's long fly.

The second game ended with the seventh inning. Toledo took a lead in the second when Krueger doubled, went to third on Knabe's sacrifice and scored on Sullivan's error. This was tied in the third after two were out. Kerwin reached second when Knabe threw wild to Clarke to complete a double play and scored on Sullivan's single. In the sixth the Colonels forged ahead and in the seventh hit Minahan for four singles, netting as many runs.

Elliott's pitching was superb. The four hits made off him were scattered and Toledo was never threatening. The scores:

Toledo.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	L'ville.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Clingman ss	4	1	1	5	Kerwin rf	4	1	2	0
J. Clarke lf	4	0	4	0	Hallman lf	2	1	3	0
Nance cf	3	0	5	0	Sullivan 1b	4	1	9	1
Demont rf	3	0	2	0	Brashear 2b	4	3	3	2
Krueger 3b	4	0	1	1	Woodruff 3b	3	2	1	1
Knabe 2b	4	1	0	6	Stovall cf	4	0	2	0
B. Clarke 1b	2	1	13	0	Shaw c	4	1	5	0
Land c	4	1	3	2	Quinlan ss	4	0	1	5
Chech p	3	1	0	1	Puttmann p	3	0	1	2
*Abbott	1	0	0	0					
Totals	32	5	27	15	Totals	32	9	27	11

*Batted for Chech in the ninth.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Toledo..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Louisville..........2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6

Errors—J. Clarke, B. Clarke, Chech. Two-base Hits—Chech, Knabe, Brashear. Struck Out—By Puttmann 4; by Chech 2. Bases on Balls—Off Puttmann 3; off Chech 1. Stolen Base—Hallman. Sacrifice Hits—Hallman, Woodruff. Hit by Ball—B. Clarke. Wild Pitch—Puttmann. Umpire—Egan. Time—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

Toledo.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	L'ville.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Clingman ss	4	0	2	4	Kerwin rf	4	0	0	0
J. Clarke lf	3	1	1	0	Hallman lf	2	2	2	0
Nance cf	1	1	0	0	Sullivan 1b	4	2	11	1
Demont rf	3	0	1	0	Brashear 2b	4	2	2	6
Krueger 3b	3	1	1	3	Woodruff 3b	3	1	0	2
Knabe 2b	2	0	4	1	Stovall cf	3	0	1	0
W. Clarke 1b	3	0	6	1	Shaw c	3	1	5	1
Abbott c	3	1	5	1	Quinlan ss	2	0	2	3
Minahan p	2	0	1	1	Elliott p	2	0	0	2
Totals	24	4	21	12	Totals	26	8	21	15

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7—T.
Toledo..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Louisville..........0 0 1 0 0 1 4—6

Errors—J. Clarke, Knabe, Sullivan, Brashear. Two-base Hits—Sullivan, Krueger. Bases on Balls—Off Minahan 4; off Elliott 1. Struck Out—By Minahan 5; by Elliott 1. Stolen Bases—Brashear 2, Woodruff. Double Play—Woodruff, Sullivan and Shaw. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Egan.

* * *

Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 1.

Milwaukee, Aug. 30.—Minneapolis did not get a hit to-day until two men were out in the seventh and were held runless until two were out in the ninth, when a dropped fly by Green allowed Oyler to score the visitors' only run. Score:

M'w'kee.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Min'polis.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Rob'son ss	4	0	3	3	Davis cf	4	1	0	0
Green rf	3	1	0	0	Sullivan rf	2	1	0	0
Bateman 1b	4	1	12	1	Grem'ger 3b	4	0	2	5
Beville c	3	1	4	3	Hart lf	2	0	1	0
Clark 3b	4	1	2	2	Freeman 1b	4	0	8	0
Hemphill cf	4	1	1	0	Oyler ss	3	1	2	5
M'Ches'y lf	3	1	1	0	Fox 2b	4	1	5	1
M'C'm'k 2b	3	2	4	7	Graham c	4	0	6	2
Goodwin p	3	0	0	3	Kilroy p	2	0	0	1
Totals	31	8	27	19	Totals	29	4	24	14

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Milwaukee..........0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 *—3
Minneapolis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Errors—Robinson, Green, Bateman, Hemphill, Fox, Graham. Two-base Hit—Clark. Home Run—Beville. Stolen Bases—McCormick, Hemphill, McChesney. Bases on Balls—Off Goodwin 6; off Kilroy 1. Hit by Pitched Ball—Beville. Passed Ball—Beville. Wild Pitch—Goodwin. Struck Out—By Goodwin 2; by Kilroy 7. Double Play—Robinson to Bateman to Clark. Left on Bases—Milwaukee 6; Minneapolis 8. Umpire—Werden. Time—One hour and thirty minutes.

* * *

Kansas City 9, St. Paul 6.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—Kansas City took today's game by bunching hits in the second and third innings. Leahy's batting was the feature. Score:

K. City.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	St. Paul.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Waldron rf	4	0	2	0	Myers ss	3	2	0	1
McBride ss	5	3	1	4	Sugden 1b	3	1	7	0
Perrine 2b	4	1	7	5	Coy lf	5	1	5	0
Hill cf	5	3	2	0	Wheeler 3b	5	2	2	2
Burke 3b	3	0	1	2	Van Z'dt cf	5	2	1	1
Frantz 1b	4	0	5	0	Pruitt rf	5	1	3	0
Cassady lf	3	2	3	0	Padden 2b	3	1	3	4
Leahy c	4	4	6	0	Drill c	4	2	3	2
Bohannon p	2	0	0	0	Rodebaugh p	4	1	0	2
Egan p	1	0	0	0					
Totals	35	13	27	11	Totals	37	13	24	12

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Kansas City..........0 2 4 0 0 1 2 0 *—9
St. Paul..........0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0—6

Errors—Bohannon, Myers. Two-base Hits—McBride, Padden, Leahy 2, Wheeler, Cassady 2. Bases on Balls—Off Bohannon 3; off Egan 2; off Rodebaugh 2. Struck Out—By Bohannon 4; by Egan 1; by Rodebaugh 2. Hits—Off Bohannon 10 in five innings; off Egan 3 in four innings. Double Plays—Burke to Perrine to Frantz; McBride to Perrine to Frantz 3. Left on Bases—St. Paul 8; Kansas City 6. Wild Pitch—Bohannon. Hit by Pitcher—Burke, Perrine, Egan. Sacrifice Hit—Burke. Stolen Bases—Hill 2, Frantz. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Owens.

* * *

Columbus 4—0, Indianapolis 2—1.

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—Honors were divided between Indianapolis and Columbus today. Columbus won the first game, 4 to 2. The second contest was a pitchers' battle, lasting twelve innings, Indianapolis finally getting the only tally of the game over the plate. Scores:

Indianap.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Col'bus.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Dunleavy rf	5	1	2	0	Hinchman rf	5	1	1	0
Atherton 3b	4	3	1	6	Coulter lf	4	0	2	0
Himes cf	4	0	3	0	Pickering cf	4	1	6	0
Carr 1b	4	1	10	0	Ryan c	4	0	11	0
Williams ss	4	0	4	4	Friel 3b	4	2	3	1
Perry lf	4	1	3	0	Kihm 1b	2	0	2	0
Marcan 2b	3	0	0	3	Hulswitt ss	4	0	2	1
Kahoe c	4	2	3	3	Wrigley 2b	3	1	0	0
Hickey p	3	0	1	2	Berger p	4	1	0	0
*Thielman	1	0	0	0					
Totals	36	8	27	11	Totals	34	6	27	2

*Batted for Hickey.

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Indianapolis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Columbus..........0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0—4

Errors—Perry, Marcan, Hickey. Base on Balls—Off Hickey 2; off Berger 1. Struck Out—By Berger 11; by Hickey 2. Wild Pitch—Berger. Two-base Hits—Wrigley, Friel, Dunleavy. Sacrifice Hit—Kihm. Double Play—Hickey to Kahoe to Carr. Left on Bases—Indianapolis 7; Columbus 6. Umpire—Kane. Time—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

Indianap.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Col'bus.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Dunleavy rf	4	2	3	0	Hinchman rf	4	2	1	0
Atherton 3b	5	2	4	3	Coulter lf	4	0	2	0
Himes cf	5	2	1	0	Pickering cf	4	2	3	0
Carr 1b	5	0	12	1	Ryan c	4	0	4	0
Williams ss	4	0	3	3	Friel 3b	5	0	2	2
Perry lf	3	0	2	0	Kihm 1b	5	2	19	0
Marcan 2b	4	0	2	3	Hulswitt ss	5	1	1	4
Holmes c	4	0	8	3	Wrigley 2b	4	0	4	8
Thielman p	4	1	1	4	Flaherty p	4	0	0	3
Totals	38	7	36	17	Totals	39	7	36	17

Innings..........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12—T.
Indianapolis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Columbus..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Errors—Williams 2. Base on Balls—Off Thielman 3; off Flaherty 1. Struck Out—By Thielman 6; by Flaherty 3. Two-base Hits—Pickering, Thielman. Three-base Hits—Kihm. Sacrifice Hit—Coulter, Ryan. Double Plays—Wrigley to Kihm; Atherton to Marcan to Carr; Hulswitt to Wrigley to Kihm. Left on Bases—Indianapolis 3; Columbus 3. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Kane.

Jennings Big League Manager.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Hughey Jennings admits he will manage an American League team next season. He says it will not be Detroit or Boston. The name of the club he will likely manage is not known.

Business House Teams To Play.

The game next Saturday at Dusty Rhodes Park between the Bradley-Gilberts, champions of the Saturday Afternoon League, and the Sutcliffes, their next opponents in the race, promises to be just as exciting as last Saturday's game, in which the sporting goods men were victorious. They will line up practically the same as in last Saturday's contest:

Bradley-Gil.	Positions.	Sutcliffe.
Barrett or Harper	Pitcher	Leathers
Cain	Catcher	Brown
Lloyd	Shortstop	Ernwein
Brown	First base	Angemeier
		Duffey or
Smith	Second base	Dawson
Williams	Third base	Hannigan
Fritsch	Left field	Angemeier
		Gemeiser or
Coder	Right field	Weiss
Creagher	Center field	Huffaker

WANTED MARRIAGE KEPT SECRET

MISS SCHULZ INSITED ON CEREMONY BEING PERFORMED.

BRIDEGROOM OF ANDERSON FORGETS HIS COLLAR.

MAGISTRATES' BUSY DAY.

Miss Caroline Schulz, who has been connected with one of the telephone companies in Louisville for some time as an operator and is a daughter of John Schulz, a florist, eloped to Jeffersonville Wednesday night with Madison Dugan, of the latter city, where they were married by a minister, it being the intention to keep the affair a secret for an indefinite period. Under the original plans a Magistrate was to have been selected to perform the ceremony, but Miss Schulz objected to this and insisted that a minister be engaged, but no return has been made to the office of George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, to show who it was.

The marriage took place shortly before 9 o'clock Wednesday night and Mr. and Mrs. Dugan were seen to take a car for Louisville at that hour and were then under the impression their secret would not leak. The bride gave her place of nativity as Louisville and the date of her birth as January 27, 1888. The groom is a clerk for the Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry Company and is a son of Capt. Henry Dugan, a former member of the Jeffersonville City Council. He was born in Jeffersonville on June 28, 1883. The license was secured at the home of George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk and the affidavit as to the age of the pair was made by Miss Mollie Dugan, a relative of the groom.

* * *

Forgot His Collar and Tie.

William Welch and Miss Hazel Hutton, whose parents live near Rough and Ready, Anderson county, Ky., eloped to Jeffersonville yesterday morning, arriving there before the Courthouse was open and were married by Magistrate Charles S. Ferguson. There was considerable opposition on the part of Miss Hutton's father, J. D. Hutton, a farmer, to the attention of Welch toward his daughter and every effort was made to prevent the two meeting, but on Wednesday night Miss Hutton managed to get away from home and after joining Welch they started for Frankfort, which was to be the destination originally, to be married, but one of the party wanted to see Louisville and they then decided to go to Jeffersonville.

Welch and Miss Hutton were accompanied by two friends who had assisted in perfecting the elopement and when Jeffersonville was reached the party had considerable baggage, but Welch had been in such a hurry to get away from home that he did not take time to put on a collar or necktie and was married without them. After the marriage they crossed to Louisville to spend a day in sight seeing. Welch is a son of John Welch, an Anderson county farmer, and is a railroader. He was born in Anderson county on September 13, 1883. Miss Hutton is also a native of Anderson county and was born June 14, 1884.

Charles W. Nickles and Miss Maymie Payne, of Louisville, were married in Jeffersonville by Magistrate B. T. Nixon. The groom is a sign writer and was born in Louisville on December 10, 1884, and his father, who is now dead, was Phil Nickles, a shoemaker, who lived at 1210 Baxter avenue. Miss Payne gave her occupation as that of a saleswoman for the Stewart Dry Goods Company. She was born in Louisville November 8, 1887, and her father is George W. Payne, a rope maker.

Two Ask Damages.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Suit was filed in the Franklin Circuit Court to-day by Mrs. Mattie Delaney against the Frankfort and Versailles Traction Company, seeking to recover $5,000 for personal injury sustained on a local street car.

Roy Young is plaintiff in a suit seeking to recover $1,000 from the General Supply and Construction Company for injury sustained while at work on the new Capitol.

The Drink for Everybody
"FAY-MUS" WHISKEY
Bottled in bond. Also distillery bottling.
JOHN C. WELLER CO., Inc.
207 W. Main St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers
Both Phones.

THE MOST REFRESHING DRINK IN THE WORLD!
Coca-Cola
At all Saloons, Groceries, Cafes and Stands. 5c. a Bottle.
Coca Cola Bottling Works, Louisville, Ky.

STECK PIANOS
Crippen-Allen Piano Co.
Fourth Ave. ....Opposite Post-office.

BOXERS TAKE THINGS EASY

Gans' Friends Say He Is In Better Shape Than Ever Before.

NELSON IS VERY CONFIDENT.

Declares He Has All the Best of the Argument In a Finish Contest.

NO DEADHEADS AT THE BOUT.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Aug. 30.—Bat took things very easy yesterday and to-day, doing no road work at all. At the present time he is below the mark and, of course, intends to keep his weight as high as possible. He never saw a place where it was so easy to take off weight, which can be attributed to the high altitude and warm climate. Nelson could scale 129 pounds ringside without an effort.

The betting here is 10 to 7 in favor of the negro, with thousands of the latter's coin, and it looks as though it will go to 2 to 1, as many of the shrewd betting men figure that if Gans can make 133 pounds strong that he is the Dane's master, and it is very evident that the negro can and has already trained down to this notch and has been weighed by several newspaper men.

Gans is training like he never trained before in his life and makes no concealment of the fact that this is the one chance that he has been seeking for the past two years and his confidence has no limit. On the other hand, Joe realizes that Nelson can assimilate more punishment than any man of his inches that ever entered a prize ring, together with the bulldog persistence that has won him so many battles, feels as though he must have himself in the condition to do the proper work. Friends who are arriving daily pronounce him better fit now than they have ever seen him. As for the Dane, he is working along in his earnest style, contented with his condition, and when told of the price of the betting coolly remarked:

"I am always a short-ender, and it makes me feel good to know that my friends will get a good price for their money when they cash in, and why should we not get 2 to 1 for our coin? Gans practically defeated Joe Walcott in twenty rounds, although the referee called it a draw. Walcott defeated every lightweight in the ring that would meet him; knocked out big heavyweights like Joe Choyinski in his prime in several rounds. One month ago Gans made an offer in Philadelphia to fight Jack O'Brien, winner take all. Look these facts over and see if I am not right in asking 2 to 1 for my money, and, what is more, we won't bet unless we get it. I won't scale over 120 when we start our battle and Gans will be 133, which I am satisfied he can make here. Either of us can easily make two pounds less in weight up here than we could on the sea level in New York or San Francisco. I know all of the big sporting men pick Gans for a cinch and will bet accordingly, but somehow or other I have upset their calculations before and feel confident I am able to do the trick again. Gans may be able to beat me in one of those limited-round contests. This is a finish and nothing but the count of ten can name the winner. One thing certain, I will give everyone a run for their coin and incidentally will make Mr. Gans take a run or two, and it will be a backward run for him. He remarked he will trim me in two rounds. Well, all I have to say is that it takes two to close a bargain. If it does end in that time it will be a case of reverse English. If he will agree to cut the pace we won't be long. All I hope is that Joe will keep his word to make the journey a quick one."

There will be no deadheads in this fight. Even the members of the Goldfield Athletic Club will buy their own tickets, and the club will pay for every guest that is invited. This makes the fight a unique one, for their never was a go held before where the sisters and cousins and aunts of those who were giving the show—not to mention the families of the officials under whose jurisdiction it was held—were not admitted free. Everybody pays at Goldfield.

The stories of new and rich diggings have no attraction now. Nobody wants to leave the camp until the fight is over. If someone were to wander into town with proof of another Goldfield near by the comment would be: "Oh, very well. We'll go take a look at it after the fight."

The queer thing about the sale of the seats is that everybody wants the costly ones. The box seats could be sold right here in Goldfield alone, but the club is holding out a big block for visitors. The most eager for the ringside seats are the women. They want to be up close where they can see all that is happening. This is the first fight where women are encouraged to attend. They will not all be of the demimonde either. Few of the men of Goldfield have any objection to their wives attending the fight.

They will be fully protected by the club. Husky guards will be stationed at intervals throughout the grounds, and it will go hard with any man who tries to make it unpleasant in any way for the fair fight fans. At all other fights where a few women were permitted to smuggle in they were subjected to all sorts of ridicule and insults. This sort of thing will not go at this fight.

SCENTS FRAUD IN THIS SCHEME.

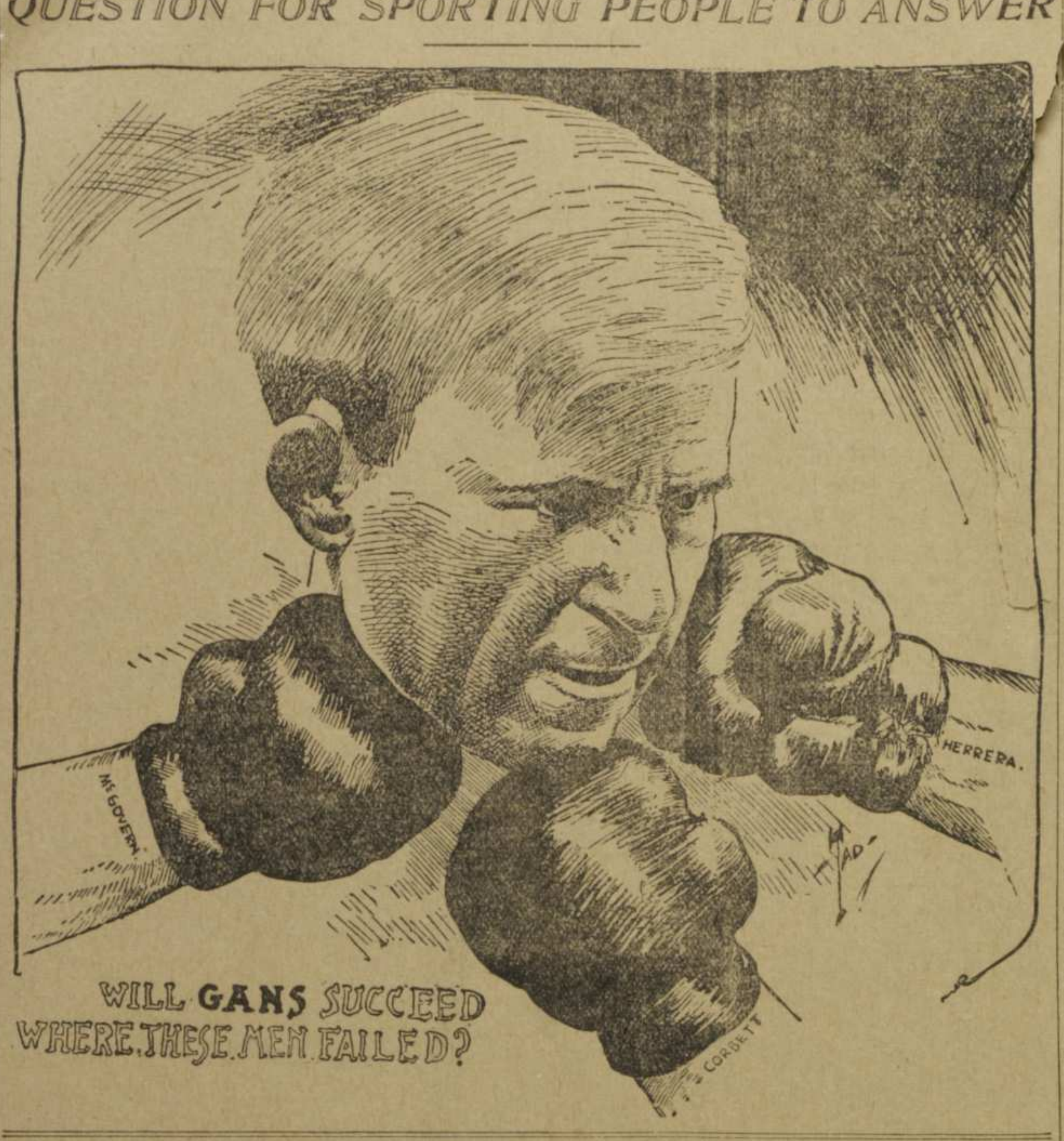
President Wants Post-office Department To Proceed Against Roosevelt Home Club.

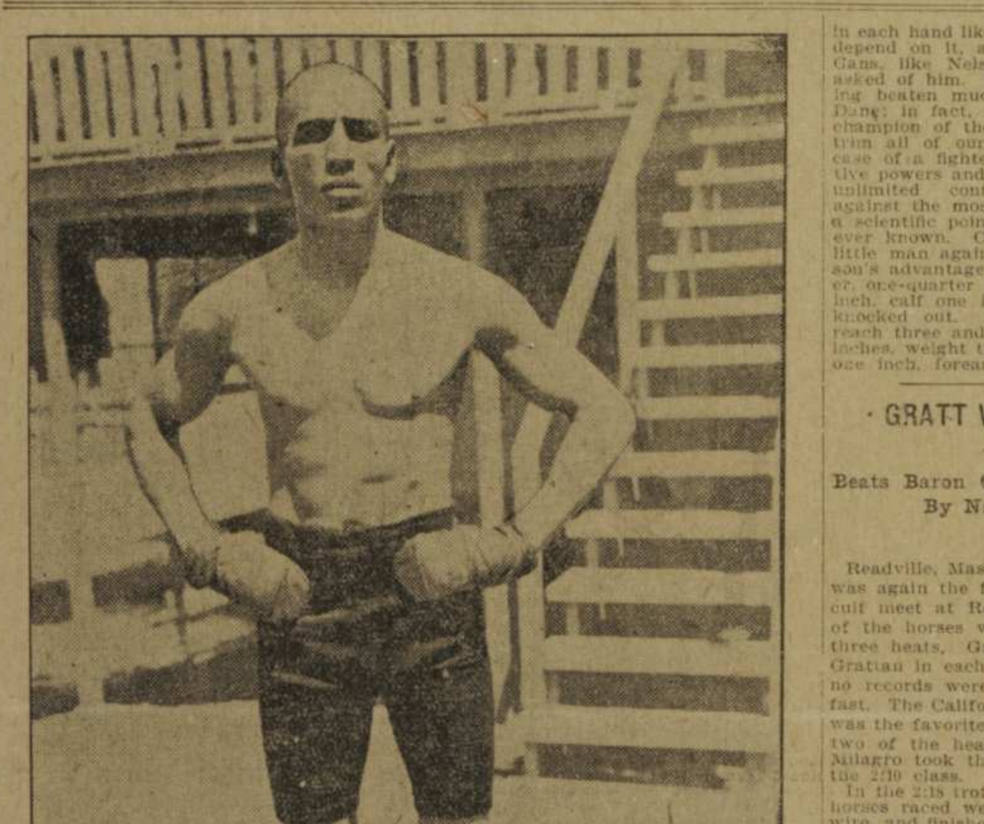
Oyster Bay, Aug. 30.—The Roosevelt Home Club, of New York City, is to be investigated by the people of the Post-office Department at the express request of President Roosevelt, with a view to issuing a fraud order against it. Postmaster General Cortelyou was given instructions while at Sagamore Hill to-day to take the matter up immediately.

The object of the club as set forth in a circular issued August 24 by Roderick Bett, who signs himself as president of the club, is to solicit funds for the purchase of the house at 420 Twenty-eighth street, New York City, where President Roosevelt was born.

Some time ago a similar movement was started, but it was discouraged by the President, who was given assurance that the matter would be dropped. The last circular indicates that another effort is to be made to carry out the plan. It was ascertained that 50 per cent. of contributions received were to go towards maintaining the club. It is on this ground that the President believes that a court order will lie.

QUESTION FOR SPORTING PEOPLE TO ANSWER




JOE GANS, FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT GOLDFIELD NEV.

in each hand like the kick of a mule, and, depend on it, a gamester to the last. Gans, like Nelson, has done everything asked of him. He is credited with having beaten much larger men than the Dane; in fact, he is the welterweight champion of the world, and he can also trim all of our middleweights. It is a case of a fighter of wonderful recuperative powers and endurance, together with unlimited confidence and gameness, against the most wonderful fighter, from a scientific point of view, the world has ever known. Or is it a case of a good little man against a good big one? Nelson's advantages are, eight years younger, one-quarter inch taller, wrist one-half inch, calf one inch, and has never been knocked out. Gans' advantages are, reach three and a half inches, chest two inches, weight two to three pounds, waist one inch, forearm one-half inch."

Probable Starters In Saturday's Rich Futurity.

Odds.	Horse.	Weight.	Owner.	Jockeys.
15	Okenite	116	August Belmont	Jones.
20	Paumonok	117	Newton Bennington	Hennessey.
5	Conville	117	Thomas Hitchcock	Miller.
12-5	Ballot	126	J. R. Keene	Wishard.
12-5	Peter Pan	123	J. R. Keene	Cochran.
12-5	Pope Joan	116	J. R. Keene	Radtke.
12-5	Grimaldi	117	J. R. Keene	Koerner.
30	Yankee Gun	119	Oscar Lewisohn	Notter.
8	McCarter	119	Newcastle Stable	———
8	Oran	130	Newcastle Stable	Martin.
6	Charles Edward	126	S. Paget	Lyne.
6	Water Pearl	130	S. Paget	Horner.
6	De Mund	119	Rainey Bros	Finn.
50	Pursulane	117	J. E. Seagram	Olandt.
4	Kentucky Girl	119	W. Clay	Williams.
25	Yankee Girl	117	Charles Ellison	Hildebrand.

WILL FIGHT UNTIL BAT HAS ENOUGH

Negro Says If Everyone Is Not Satisfied If He Wins He Will Continue Bout.

GANS to-day demanded that the men weigh stripped, says a special from Goldfield, Nev. Nolan insisted that the men be weighed in fighting togs, trunks, shoes and gloves. The question was put to Siler. The referee replied: "It seems there is nothing in the Marquis of Queensberry rules in reference to weighing of principals except that Article 12 says that any points not covered by these rules will be governed by the London prize-ring rules. The London prize-ring rules require men to weigh in fighting togs, trunks, shoes and gloves."

Siler gave as his opinion that the usual manner of weighing was nearly or entirely stripped, and added: "I have not yet read the articles of agreement, but I should say offhand that Gans is entitled to weigh in any manner he chooses. This, however, is a matter for the club to decide and is a matter that common sense will overcome.

"A fighter's weight means his flesh, bone and muscle, and has nothing to do with his clothes."

Ten to 6, with Gans on the short end, is talked about among the bettors, though no large wagers have been made. The question of weight seems to have been settled, and Gans, having reached the mark in good condition, is finding the bulk of the people to back him on his record as a great fighter.

Gans declares that if he beats Nelson by a knock-out or any other decision, he will ask that the ring be kept cleared until he questions Siler, Nolan and Nelson as to their opinion of the honesty of the fight and the decision. He will ask the Dane if he believes that he is his master. If the questions are not satisfactorily answered, Gans says he will ask that they go on with the fight. It is said, too, that if Gans wins he will challenge any welterweight in the country. The negro weighed 132½ pounds yesterday.

A student of weight question, climatic conditions and merits of the two fighters discussed the situation as follows:

"Since the arrival of the fighters here I have seen the thermometer register 110 degrees in the shade, and with dry air prevailing in this high altitude, is it any wonder that Gans and Nelson can reduce their avoirdupois so easily? Both men have been at the stipulated weight for the last few days, and Nelson is taking things very easy for fear he may reduce too much. It may be truthfully said that any athlete can reduce two pounds less here than on the sea level.

"If Gans can make 135 pounds in San Francisco, the same effort will make him 133 pounds in Goldfield. The latter has repeatedly made 135 pounds in the past on the sea level, and there is no question of a doubt as to his making the weight agreed to here. This question settled, what a battle we are bound to see. Nelson, being on the aggressive style and a veritable bulldog, it will take some awful wallops, and many at that, before he is subdued. As long as he can wobble to his corner, even if very groggy, you can depend one minute of rest will bring him back like a young bull, who does not know the meaning of the word fear once inside the ropes, rigged in the fighting togs.

"As for Gans, you will see a big black man, larger than Nelson, cool, calculating, clever and scientific, with a punch

BUSY TIMES AT DOUGLAS PARK

Several Carloads of Horses Arrive Ready To Race.

FAST WORK BY A YOUNGSTER.

Charlie Van Meter's Two-Year-Old Tipping Negotiates Half Mile In Less Than 0:48.

WHAT HACHMEISTER SAYS.

DOUGLAS PARK was a very busy place all day yesterday because horses were being worked over the track nearly all the time that daylight lasted, and other horses were arriving by the carloads from various parts of the country.

Manager Hackmeister, Secretary Nathanson and a corps of assistants were at the track putting on the finishing touches for the meeting which opens Monday. Manager Hackmeister said last night that the affairs were in fine shape, and that most of the hard work was over. He has been working night and day for nearly a month and will certainly be relieved when the first race begins.

Following is a list of the owners who arrived, with the number of horses following their names, during the day:

G. W. Baldwin, 6. William Egan, 1.
B. Schreiver, 12. Lon Jones, 6.
R. Porter, 3. Al Oldham, 1.
M. C. Moore, 1. J. Greenberg, 3.
C. E. Patterson, 3. C. D. Buschemeyer, 1.
W. M. Mallory, 3. M. R. Harned, 1.
W. F. Kubelkamp, 5. W. P. Reardon, 2.
F. A. Hayes, 2. K. G. Baldwin, 2.
C. Dugan & Co., 2. C. Helfres, 5.
W. A. Fizer, 9.

* * *

While a great deal of fast work was done at Douglas Park yesterday morning, there was only one performance that could be called sensational, this was a half mile which was done by a colt named Tipping; this youngster belongs to Charlie VanMeter, and he negotiated a half mile in a fraction less than forty-eight seconds. Trainers at the track considered this work little short of remarkable because the track is certainly not at its best. Tipping is a fine looking youngster by Voter, and Mr. VanMeter has refused a number of good offers for him.

* * *

Entries to the Douglas Park Handicap closed last night at midnight, but it will not be possible for Secretary Nathanson to give out the list until to-morrow, because of the names which may be sent through the mails. Last night, however, he received a batch of entries for this race which include Pontotoc, Tern's Rod, Miss Doyle, Amberita, The Minks, Wee Lass and Hector. These, with the list which was published in the Courier-Journal of yesterday, insure that the handicap will fill exceedingly well, and that a big field of high-class horses will go to the post.

* * *

In speaking of the coming meeting, Manager Hackmeister said last night:

"I am satisfied that we will have an enormous crowd on Monday, and I have every reason to believe that the sport will be up to expectations. Labor day will, of course, be a holiday, and there will be big crowds here from the surrounding towns. We have advertised the meeting well throughout Kentucky and Indiana, and at all of the railroad stations, with posters, hangers, etc., and from what I can understand considerable interest is being manifested in the meeting by out-of-town people. Besides, there is a good deal of curiosity as to what kind of a plant we have prepared, and this alone will bring many spectators to the track. Our plant is brand new, and I think it is one of the best-appointed in the West, and I don't believe anyone will be disappointed when they see it. This will be the only race meeting in the West just at this time, and many horsemen who have been racing in the East will come here and race both at Douglas Park and Churchill Downs before they go to New Orleans for the winter. It is about time for people who have been away during the summer to come back home, and, looking at it from any standpoint, I don't see how our meeting can prove a failure."

* * *

Saturday morning a man connected with the Douglas Park Jockey Club will be at Churchill Downs to accept entries from the turfmen who have their horses stabled at the famous old course. This man will be at Churchill Downs every morning to accept entries for the following day's races at Douglas Park. The entries will close at 10:15 o'clock at Churchill Downs and at 10:30 o'clock at Douglas Park.

* * *

It was stated yesterday that Mayor Paul C. Barth would present a floral horseshoe to the winner of the Douglas Park Handicap on Monday afternoon. Mayor Barth will be present, with his official staff.

* * *

Jockey Aubuchon arrived yesterday afternoon, with his valet, and will rest from now until the meeting begins.

* * *

With the Saratoga Cup a thing of the past, the world of racing is just now all ears and eyes for the annual running of America's richest race for two-year-old thoroughbreds—the Futurity, says a special from New York. This famous fixture is down for decision on the occasion of the inauguration of the autumn term of racing at Sheepshead Bay, L. I., next Saturday. Its estimated gross value is $55,000—a regal fortune. The owner of the colt or filly to first breast the judges will take down not far from $35,000. Such is horse racing in these booming days of American prosperity. Some critics say this Futurity is the biggest thing in the year's racing calendar, not so much because of its enormous value, but because the best sort of racing sentiment is wrought up when a Futurity is run, and by far the best class attendance of the season graces the lawns and fills the stands down at flower-decked Sheepshead Bay as the field of equine babies canter down to the post in the mellow autumn sunshine. On next Saturday probably 40,000 persons will acclaim the Futurity winner, while the turn-over of money on the outcome of the contest generally runs up close to a million dollars.

Before taking up the complexion of the field of probable starters, it may be well to understand just how a horse race like the Futurity is made to be worth so colossal a sum of money. In the first place, it is run out on the Futurity course, which is a little over three-quarters of a mile in length—a few yards. This course is a "chute" which runs like a stovepipe with an "elbow" in it. The horses are started away up the racing grounds almost out of eyesight, the horses running on a straightaway right to the lower end of the grand stand. There the "elbow" is encountered, and here it is that many a Futurity has been won and lost in years gone by, for the front runners come with such a momentum that they oftentimes bolt away up to the outer railing, and before they can recover the lost territory the oncomers sneak in on the rail and get home through the short stretch to a flukey victory. It is for two-year-olds, colts, fillies and geldings, as aforementioned. Say away back in 1902, a breeder down in Kentucky has in his stud a fine blooded sire and a patrician brood mare. He mates them, and at the same time enters the expected progeny in the Futurity of 1906.

No matter who owns the coming thoroughbred when the Futurity of three years later is run, this breeder and nominator is entitled to some of the prize money in case the youngster wins the big race. This is done to encourage scientific breeding. Colts carry 122 pounds and fillies 119 pounds.

Killed In Elevator Shaft.

Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 30.—Miss Charlotte Deane, of New York, leading woman of the Vallamont Stock Company, was killed late last night in the elevator shaft at the Park Hotel.

GRATT WINS BY HEAD.

Beats Baron Grattan In Each Heat By Narrow Margin.

Readville, Mass., Aug. 30.—The fast pace was again the feature of the Grand Circuit meet at Readville to-day, and four of the horses were well bunched in all three heats, Gratt winning from Baron Grattan in each event by a head. While no records were broken, the times were fast. The California gelding, Mack Mack, was the favorite in the 2:11 trot, and won two of the heats without difficulty. El Milagro took the third and qualified for the 2:10 class.

In the 2:18 trot the entire field of eleven horses raced well bunched from wire to wire, and finished spread across the track as if they were scoring. Bud was awarded the initial heat by reason of breaks by Dr. Chase and Captain Bacon, and under the rules no time was announced for the event. Summary:

2:05 class pacing; purse $960, divided $320 each heat:

Gratt, blk h., by Grattan (Spencer)	1	1	1
Baron Gratton, b. g. (Geers)	2	2	2
Bolivar, b. g. (Walker)	4	3	3
Wilson Addington, b. h. (Cox)	5	4	4
Nervolo, b. h. (T. Murphy)	3	5	dr

Time—2:03½; 2:03¾; 2:03½.

2:11 class trotting; purse $960, divided $320 each heat:

Mack Mack, b. g., by McKinney (Herman)	1	2	2
El Milagro, b. g. (Lazell)	2	3	1
Moronne, b. g. (Garrity)	3	2	3
Bennie Scott, b. m. (McHenry)	4	4	4
The Phantom, blk h. (Walker)	8	5	6
Watson, ch. g. (Wickersham)	7	7	5
Frank A., b. g. (Geers)	6	6	7
Redwood, b. g. (Benyon)	5	dis	

Time—2:08¼; 2:09¼; 2:09¼.

2:18 class trotting; purse $960, divided $320 each heat:

Dr. Chase, ch. g., by Dietetic (T. Murphy)	2	1	3
Budd, b. g. (Carpenter)	1	11	4
Sister Colette, b. m. (Cahill)	7	6	1
Jesse Benyon, ro. m. (Benyon)	8	2	2
Captain Bacon, b. h. (Day)	3	5	6
Marjorie, b. m. (Cox)	9	3	7
Ruth C., b. m. (Kenney)	4	9	6
Tokio, b. g. (Dickerson)	10	4	10
Composer, b. g. (Lazell)	5	7	9
Prince Edward, blk g. (Eldredge)	11	10	5
The Peer, blk. h. (Howard)	6	8	11

Time— —; 2:10¾; 2:12¼.

CHANGE OF DATE IN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Richmond, Ind., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Announcement was made to-day of a change in the date for the Kentucky Methodist Conference which is to be held at Greenup. The change from September 26 to September 19 is made to accommodate Bishop McDowell, who has consented to preside in place of Bishop Bashford. This is done in order to give Bishop Bashford opportunity to visit several conferences in the interest of work in China, especially with reference to the centennial celebration of Protestant missions occurring in April and May and the splendid opportunities arising from the awakening of the empire.

RESIGN AS DIRECTORS OF EQUITABLE LIFE.

New York, Aug. 30.—Equitable Life Assurance Society directors to-day accepted the resignations of George J. Gould and Judge D. Cady Herrick as members of the board. A statement issued later said:

"Judge Herrick resigned on account of the pressure of private business and Mr. Gould resigned because of the fear that his participation in syndicates which might sell securities to the Equitable might result in unconscious violations of the new insurance law. There is now no man identified with Wall street on the Equitable board."

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

Ewing, August 30—3 days.
Elizabethtown, September 4—3 days.
Paris, September 4—5 days.
Somerset, September 4—4 days.
Bardstown, September 5—4 days.
Monticello, September 11—4 days.
Glasgow, September 12—4 days.
State Fair, Louisville, September 17-22.
Lexington, September 17—6 days.
Sebree, September 18—5 days.
Hartford, September 19—4 days.
Henderson, September 25—5 days.
Falmouth, September 26—4 days.
Pembroke, September 27—3 days.
Owensboro, October 2—5 days.
Mayfield, October 3—4 days.
Elkton, October 3—4 days.

BALL GAME FOR NEXT SUNDAY

Owner Tebeau Arrives and Says the Clubs Will Play.

NO INTERFERENCE IS LIKELY.

Local Magnate Says He Is Unable To Account For the Colonels' Bad Showing.

IS SORELY DISAPPOINTED.

GEORGE TEBEAU, owner of the Louisville Baseball Club, arrived in the city yesterday from Chicago, and made the positive announcement that the Colonels would play their games scheduled with Indianapolis at Eclipse Park next Sunday afternoon.

Owner Tebeau stated yesterday that the game would not only be played with Indianapolis, but that there would be no interference by the local authorities. He said that if theaters were allowed to run on Sunday, there could be no possible exception to a baseball game, and that he had been advised that no one would try to prevent this sport.

Mr. Tebeau so far has done everything that the city authorities have asked him to do, having called off two or three Sunday games, which caused him to lose a great deal of money. Those in authority realize this disposition, and there is hardly a chance that any attempt will be made to prevent the game.

Mr. Tebeau came here to attend to a mass of business which has accumulated since he left the city. He has been with the team but little during its present trip, and as a consequence is utterly unable to account for the Colonels' bad showing.

"I am certainly disappointed the way the team has played the past month," said Mr. Tebeau yesterday afternoon. "I know we have a good club, but why it does not win more games is past my understanding. I have letters from Manager Brashear and Secretary Wilbur, in which both of them state that they are unable to tell why the team has not won more games on the trip. Both write that perfect harmony prevails among the players and both agree that every man on the team is going to bed early and putting forth his best efforts to win. When the team returns home I may be able to find a solution to the question, and if it is a case of weakness in any department I will do my best to remedy the fault at once. We have got a good, strong club in every department, and its failure to win more games has caused the fans all over the country a good deal of worry. I hope the Colonels will do better when they get in their own backyard."

ARREST TWO CHARGED WITH WRECKING TRAIN.

Men Accused of Causing Crash In Which Three Lives Were Lost.

Petersburg, Ind., Aug. 30.—Pinkerton detectives, assisted by the detectives of the Southern Railroad Company, after working on the case of the Southern railway wreck at Carbon, this county, four weeks ago, in which three lives were lost and $160,000 of railroad property destroyed, to-day caused the arrest of Will Aulrey and Shirley Erwin, whom they charge with the deed. Both deny having anything to do with the wreck.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 30.—The cotton market was irregular early, but ruled quite firm in the later trading, with the close very steady at a net advance of 8@14 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 300,000 bales. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points, which was considered a little better than due on the showing of the Liverpool market. There was a renewal of the covering responsible for the late advance of the previous day on the call and during the early session prices worked up to a net advance of 4@5 points. This was followed by renewed weakness under bear pressure and liquidation, which was encouraged by the favorable weather over the South and reports of freer spot offerings, but after selling off to a net decline of 7@8 points the market again rallied. Trading was only moderate in the early afternoon, but was active later, and there was a good deal of covering for over the approaching holidays. The close was within 1@2 points of the top. Crop reports published early in the day, while indicating deterioration during the month, were considered of a bearish average. A factor in the late advance was an estimate by a Southwestern paper placing the Texas crop at 3,000,000 bales, against 2,500,000 last year.

Estimated receipts at the ports to-day 8,000 bales, against 7,814 last week and 17,712 last year; for the week 85,000 bales, against 49,414 last week and 89,020 last year; to-day's receipts at New Orleans 295 bales, against 2,043 last year, and at Houston 8,506, against 5,136 last year.

Spot cotton opened quiet; middling uplands 9.80c; do gulf 10.05c. Closed quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bales.

The following is the range of futures on the Cotton Exchange:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
August	...	...	...	8.76
September	8.65	8.75	8.62	8.77
October	8.79	8.96	8.75	8.94
November	8.91	9.04	8.90	9.04
December	9.00	9.15	8.94	9.14
January	9.10	9.23	9.02	9.21
February	9.15	...	...	9.26
March	9.21	9.38	9.16	9.35
April	9.20	9.38	9.22	9.33
May	9.28	9.43	9.22	9.42

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—Spot cotton closed steady. Good middling, middling fair and fair were ⅛c lower on revision of prices. Spot sales were 400 bales, with 100 to arrive. Quotations: Low ordinary 5 13-16c, nominal; ordinary 6 5-16c, nominal; good ordinary 7⅝c; low middling 8 7-16c; middling 9 5-16c; good middling 9 9-16c; middling fair 9 15-16c, nominal; fair 10 9-16c. Receipts 304 bales; stock 16,144. Futures opened steady, 1 to 3 points lower, for all positions except August. August bids were 20 points lower. The movement of new cotton seems to have been responsible for the recent decline. Trading to-day was dull, but at the end of the session prices moved up, closing 7 to 10 points over yesterday's figures. The range was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
August	9.00	9.20	9.00	...
September	9.02	9.13	8.97	9.10
October	8.96	9.10	8.93	9.08
November	8.97	9.09	8.97	9.08
December	8.98	9.11	8.93	9.09
January	9.04	9.18	9.00	9.16
February	9.09	9.22	9.05	9.21
March	9.15	9.27	9.10	9.26

Liverpool, Aug. 30.—Spot cotton in limited demand; prices 1 point lower; American middling fair 5.89d; good middling 5.61d; middling 5.39d; low middling 5.19d; good ordinary 4.95d; ordinary 4.71d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 400 were for speculation and export and included 3,700 American; receipts 3,000 bales, including 1,400 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed easy.

Galveston, Aug. 30.—Cotton steady; middling 9¼c; net and gross receipts 5,480 bales; sales 1,332; stock 48,301; exports to Great Britain 3,550, to France 7,069; shipments coastwise 2,059.

Savannah, Aug. 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9c; net and gross receipts 1,107 bales; sales 214; stock 18,457; shipments coastwise 3,385.

Memphis, Aug. 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝c; net and gross receipts 62 bales; shipments 200; sales 50; stock 5,579.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Cotton dull; middling 9⅜c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 174; shipments 605; stock 13,501.

Boston, Aug. 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9.80c; gross receipts 143 bales; exports to Great Britain 165.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 30.—Money market conditions in New York attracted a good deal of interest to-day and the sharp declines registered on the Stock Exchange near the close were attributed to the advance in call rates to 8 per cent. Rates opened at 6 per cent. and steadily advanced to 8, closing at 5¾ bid and 6 asked. Time loans were strong. The Bank of England's weekly return was very favorable, reserves increasing over $4,000,000 and comparing more than favorably with the corresponding week of the last two years. Its discount rate was unchanged. Conditions locally remained unchanged, the borrowing demand continuing strong, with the banks holding down loans. No loans were made at less than 6 per cent.

New York exchange was quoted at par.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing $1,851,306
Balance 242,385

No material change was noticed in the local stock market to-day, extreme dullness prevailing, with no sales at the Stock Exchange and but few on the curb. Louisville Traction common was firmer, 137½ being bid and 140 asked. West Penn Railways common was steady. St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power common was heavy, the bid falling to 57½. An advance of a point was made for Third National Bank. Central Home Telephone was easy. Springfield Railway and Light 5s were off. In the curb list St. Louis United Railways common eased off to 47 bid and Kansas City Railway and Light common was offered at 56. At the Stock Exchange Springfield 5s were $5,000 offered at 97⅜ and interest. Rochester Railway and Light 5s were offered at 102 and interest. For Louisville Street Railway 5s 110 and interest was bid. L., H. and St. L. 5s were offered at 109¼ and interest.

Louisville Traction common was ten shares offered at 140 and 137½ bid. East St. Louis and Suburban preferred was 84 bid for twenty-five shares and 100 shares offered at 84½. Rochester Railway preferred was offered at 102 and 101¼ was bid for ten shares. For fifty shares of St. Joseph common 57½ was bid. Savannah Electric common was offered at 25½. West Penn Railways common was fifty shares offered at 37 and 36½ bid for ten shares. Ten shares of West Penn preferred were offered at 77. For ten shares of Third National Bank 105 was bid. Fifty shares of Louisville Gas were offered at 141½. Ten shares of Heating preferred were offered at 91¼. Two shares of Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common sold at 70 and ten shares were offered at 76¼. Central Home Telephone was fifty-five shares offered at 20¼ and 19 bid for ten shares.

Final quotations on St. Louis United Railways common were 47 bid and 48 asked. The preferred closed at 81 to 81¼ and the 4 per cent. bonds at 85½ to 85¾. At the forenoon session of the St. Louis exchange St. Louis United Railways common was 47⅛ bid and 48 asked. At the close of the Chicago exchange Kansas City Railway and Light common was for sale at 56, with no bids. At one time during the session there was a bid of 55. Pittsburg reported bids of 36½ for West Penn Railways common and no stock offered for sale, and for the preferred bids of 75½. San Francisco common sold at 62½ and the preferred at 72¾, 73 and 72⅞.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities at the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Last Bid.	Last Asked.
Birmingham Ry. and Light 5s	108½	109¼
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s	94⅛	95⅜
City 5s, old L., 1923	*107	109
City 4s, imp., 1923	...	*107½
City 4s, imp., 1928	...	*108
City 4s, gold, 1937	*109½	...
City 3½s, gold, 1910	*102¼	...
City 3½s, gold, 1943	*100	100¼
City 3½s, gold, 1943	*100	100¾
City 3½s, gold, 1943	*100	100¾
City 3s, gold, 1941	...	*92
Dallas Electric 5s	...	*97¼
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	*100½	101
Fayette Home Telephone 5s	74	...
Houston Electric 5s	...	*90
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	*93½	95
Louisville St. Ry. 5s	*110	111½
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*104⅛	105¼
L., A. and P. V. Elec. Ry. 5s	*95	102
L., H. and St. L. 1st mor. 5s	*108¾	109¼
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	...	*86
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	*101	101¾
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	102½	...
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	89⅛	91
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	...	*98½
Pascagoula St. Ry. and P. 6s	92	93
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	...	...
Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	*101⅜	102
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	...	*97⅜
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s	*102	102¾
Seattle Electric Railway 5s	*104⅜	107
Seelbach Realty 4½s	100	102¼
Savannah Electric 5s	...	100
West Penn Rys. 5s	...	...

*Sells with interest.

Stocks.

American National Bank	146	147½
Bank of Commerce	203	...
Bourbon Stock Yards	96	100
B. F. Avery & Sons com	90	95
B. F. Avery & Sons pref	...	103¾
Birmingham Ry. and Light com	97½	98¾
Birmingham Ry. and Light pref	102¾	104½
Citizens' National Bank	207	...
Columbia Finance and Trust Co.	...	146½
Central Home Telephone	19	20¼
Col'bus, Delaware & Marion Ry.	42	42¾
Dallas Electric com	...	46
Dallas Electric pref	75½	77
E. St. Louis and Suburban com	59¾	60¼
E. St. Louis and Suburban pref	83½	84½
First National Bank	...	190
Fidelity Trust Co	...	265
Fayette Home Telephone	27	28¼
Federal Chemical com	...	62
Federal Chemical pref	...	100
German Bank	370	...
German Insurance Bank	370	380
German Security Bank	172	177
Grand Rapids Ry. com	75	76
Grand Rapids Ry. pref	...	90
Houston Electric com	...	43½
Houston Electric pref	...	93¾
Kentucky Wagon Works	169½	170
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref	98⅛	...
Knoxville Ry. and Light com	54	55
Louisville National Banking Co.	144	145
Louisville Trust Co	...	188
Louisville Title Co	99	100
Louisville Bridge stock	139	143¼
Louisville Gas stock	140	141½
Louisville Heating com	59	68
Louisville Heating pref	91	91¼
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com	69¼	70¼
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref	121	124¼
Louisville Home Telephone	54½	56
Louisville Traction com	137½	140
Louisville Traction pref	125⅜	...
Lexington and Interurban Rys	18½	19
Mayfield Woolen Mills com	...	...
Mayfield Woolen Mills pref	...	100
Michigan Light com	85	90¼
Michigan Light pref	101½	...
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage	99¾	100
Memphis St. Ry. com	65¼	68
Memphis St. Ry. pref	83⅜	84½
National Bank of Kentucky	200	200
Nashville Ry. and Light com	46⅝	47⅜
Nashville Ry. and Light pref	85½	85¾
New Albany St. Ry. pref	85	...
New Galt House com	45	48¼
New Galt House pref	...	100¼
New Orleans Ry. and Light com	35¾	36
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref	81	81½
Northern Texas Electric com	24⅜	...
Northern Texas Electric pref	...	85
Norfolk Railway and Light	...	18¾
Paducah Trac. and Light com	...	25
Paducah Trac. and Light pref	...	71
Rochester Ry. and Light pref	93	95
Rochester Railway pref	101¼	102
Springfield Ry. and Light	83	84½
St. Joseph L., H. and P. com	57½	59¾
St. Joseph L., H. and P. pref	...	88
Southern National Bank	147	148
Stock Yards Bank	121	127
Seelbach Realty Co	98	...
Seattle Electric com	83	83¾
Seattle Electric pref	101	101¼
Savannah Electric com	23	25½
Savannah Electric pref	87	91
Third National Bank	105	106
Turner, Day & Woolworth com	119⅜	120
Turner, Day & Woolworth pref	122¼	...
Toledo Railway and Light	32	32¼
Union National Bank	231	235
United States Trust Co	135	140
United Rys. Inv. S. F. com	61	64
United Rys. Inv. S. F. pref	70	72
Western National Bank	91	100
West Penn Rys. com	36½	37
West Penn Rys. pref	76½	77

A dispatch from New York says: "The $50,000,000 coalition of independent telephone companies throughout New York State was officially confirmed to-day. The coalition will bring into one corporation the Consolidated Telephone Company of Buffalo, which controls all the independent telephone companies in this State; the Great Eastern Telephone Company, which owns the Electric Lines Company and its valuable franchise. The new company becomes the most formidable rival to the old Bell Company throughout the State. The new merger has alliances with every independent telephone company in the United States and the promise is made that within six months the great independent telephone companies of the Middle West will have a direct wire into New York City, where the Great Eastern Company already has 107,000 subscribers."

The membership of the Chicago Exchange has been reduced in the last year until it now numbers 367. A year ago there were 396 members and at the beginning of the year 1905 the list included 403 names. The exchange is at all times ready to buy in memberships whenever a member is willing to accept the exchange's bid.

Warren Bicknell, John F. Harper, J. B. Nutt and E. W. Christy, all of Cleveland, O.; W. O. Allen, Fostoria, O., and Carey B. Close, of Toledo, O., are named as the incorporators of the Citizens' Railway and Light Company of Fort Worth, Tex., which has filed its charter in the Secretary of State's office at Austin, Tex. The company has a capital stock of $1,000,000 and is organized to build a system of interurban railways, radiating from Fort Worth.

The Wall Street Summary, which usually prefers to take an optimistic view of things, prints this editorial under the caption, "The Money Market a Danger Signal:" "Speculators on the Stock Exchange who have been recklessly buying and bidding up stocks seem to have a child-like confidence that money from some quarter will be forthcoming to finance their operations even while an enormous crop movement is in progress. This view may possibly be correct, but it never has been in the past, and the sources from which money can be obtained are no different or more plethoric than in years gone by. In all probability this country will get many millions of dollars from Europe within the next six or seven months. Indeed, it will have to get a large amount in order to conduct its legitimate business upon a satisfactory basis, but we doubt very much whether the supply for some time to come will be sufficient to meet the demands of a rampant speculation in Wall street."

Receipts of the New Orleans Railway and Light Company for the past week show an increase of $2,000 per day over corresponding days of any previous year.

The report from Pittsburg that the Pittsburg Railways Company has agreed to place its trolley wires under ground is denied by leading interests in that property. They state that the burying of trolley wires in Pittsburg would be entirely impracticable and that the city authorities do not expect the traction company to do so. The Allegheny Light Company, however, which is controlled by the same interests that own the Pittsburg Railways Company, has decided to put the electric light conduits under ground, and this fact doubtless gave rise to the report that the trolley wires would be buried. It is expected that the Allegheny Light Company within from three to five years will have all its conduits under ground.

In well-informed circles it is reported that the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for August will run above $12,000,000. As is usual at this time of the year the warm weather had the effect of cutting down the output of the mills somewhat, and as this checks deliveries, there naturally was a decrease in the earnings of the corporation. September is expected to be a good month and the earnings for the quarter are estimated at not less than $38,000,000. They may, however, exceed this figure a trifle. The June earnings for the Steel Corporation were $13,501,000, and those for July (estimated) were about $13,000,000. With August estimated at $12,000,000, and September at $13,500,000, the total for the quarter will be $38,000,000. For the same quarter in 1905 the total was $31,240,500, and for the similar period in 1904 $18,773,900.

The Alabama Ore and Iron Company, which has been organized under the laws of New York State, with a capital of $500,000, of which $100,000 is preferred and $400,000 common, has purchased all of the known "gray ore" property in Talladega county, Ala., outside of that owned by the Gray Ore Iron Company, which was the first company to begin the development of that remarkably rich ore territory. The Alabama Ore and Iron Company has been organized by Douglas H. Gordon, president of the International Trust Company, of Maryland; William C. Seddon, of William C. Seldon & Co., bankers, and Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, all of Baltimore, and others equally well known. The purchases were made after a most thorough investigation under the direction of Charles Catlett, of Stanton, Va. The corporation has secured an immense amount of very high grade ore, the quantity running far into the millions of tons. In quality the ore analyzes from 45 to 55 per cent. of iron, much of it coming within the requirements of Bessemer steel.

WALL STREET BRIEFS.

Bank of England rate unchanged.

Expected Real Estate Trust Company depositors will be paid in full.

Standard Oil published protest against attacks of newspaper press.

Steel rail manufacturers report that it is impossible to supply requirements of purchasers.

August will be record month for shipments of copper.

Details of ore land lease still remain to be worked out.

New mint at Ottawa, now completed, may divert Klondike gold from San Francisco.

Thirty-five roads for the third week of August show an average gross increase of 14.42 per cent.

San Francisco has taken $1,750,000 in two days, and is still requiring money to move crops.

Chicago reports that, taking railroad traffic as the test, the volume of business is the largest ever seen.

There was a rumor on the floor of the Stock Exchange that the next dividend on Copper will be at the rate of 10 per cent.

Annual report of Canadian Pacific is most remarkable exhibit ever published by that company. Income account showed surplus $16,592,215 available for dividends. This is 4 per cent. on the preferred and 14.7 per cent. on the common outstanding June 30.

Reading system, all companies, for July reports net decrease of $58,157.

Ontario and Western for July reports net increase of $108,450.

Detroit United for third week of August reports gross increase of $10,988; from January 1 gross increase $430,126.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—Stocks sold off sharply before the close, ending near the bottom. This was partly due to the rather sharp rise in call money, and perhaps in a measure to continued heavy liquidation by Pennsylvania interests, due to the trust company failure. The State of Pennsylvania was severely shaken by the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company, and it is hardly to be supposed that sentiment will be restored in a day or two. The cliques, seeing this, withdrew support. Curiously enough, Pennsylvania was one of the few stocks which closed higher than last night. Reading and Steel, two Philadelphia specialties, were weak at the close. As we suspected, Union Pacific was merely put up to help support the general market. There was no news. That some were induced to sell their stocks because of fear that Mr. Bryan would make some sensational utterances to-night is altogether probable, but such uneasiness is uncalled for. We doubt that he will make any very radical utterances. Our advice to sell stocks on the bulge proved profitable to those who followed it. Wait for some further break before buying again.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—Market closed unsettled and nervous throughout, due altogether to the money market. It was impossible to maintain advances, though several attempts were made to rally the market under leadership of St. Paul, Copper, Union Pacific, etc. To-morrow will be the last loaning day until next Tuesday, and Wall street is inclined to look for higher money rates over the first of the month. Market has been for a day or two a hard one to guess. While money is active as it is at present, we would be careful about buying stocks on the sharp advances.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

New York.—It was evident early in the day that the leading interests had been selling on the advance and had disposed of a considerable portion of the stocks acquired on the break early in the week. In the early hours the market was dominated by professionals, but their operations were on both sides, and the general disposition was to take small profits on short commitments and turn quickly to the reverse position. The rapid recovery of yesterday demonstrated the power of the controlling interests and indicated their policy of giving aggressive support on breaks, and is likely to discourage bearish attacks until their position appears to be much more vulnerable. The stiff call money rates were ignored until the last hour, when the rise to the highest point in months checked the advance and eventually led to moderate recessions. General belief is that the controlling interests favor the recessions and that they will buy aggressively on declines and force prices up to the higher levels again.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

New York.—The opening prices reflected an advance in London. The railroad list was generally stronger and Union Pacific occupied the center of attention and was very active.

going to the highest of the present movement. The buying was on a large scale, and, although the general market acted in sympathy with Union Pacific, there could be detected signs of liquidation in the specialties. Canadian Pacific and the Hill stocks were also strong. The usual rumors regarding the consummation of the ore deal were prevalent. The Coppers were very active, Amalgamated advancing sharply, but selling off easily on realizing sales. Traders who were bullish were inclined to hold off until after Mr. Bryan's speech this evening. The bank statement is expected to show quite a large loss of cash owing to the shipments of currency West. The market sold off in the last half hour, and the close was at about the lowest of the day.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

New York.—Call money opened at 6 per cent. and worked up to 7 per cent., which caused food for thought with the room traders, and well it may, for such a rate is extremely high at this period of the year. Offerings of time money continue very scarce, and the only transactions were between 6 and 7 per cent. The higher call rates are caused probably by the approach of the end of the month, but chiefly by the further loss of currency by the banks to the Subtreasury and the interior. The market has been stimulated not only by the remarkable developments which have occurred in the past month, but by the rumors of important developments to come, such as very valuable rights for Great Northern and increased dividends on other stocks. With the present high prices, however, there has been less public interest in the market, and the trading seems to have been chiefly by professional plungers. Despite the promise of good things to come, prevailing conditions of the money market makes caution in commitments decidedly desirable. Although exchange has been very weak to-day, no engagements of gold have been announced, and there will certainly be some evidence of further supplies for the money market before any extended bull market can be warranted.—(Post & Flagg to John W. & D. S. Green.

New York.—There was a rumor that the Southern Pacific-St. Paul deal would be announced to-day, when it was found to be only a rumor and the market sold off. Money on call was advanced to 7½ per cent. We hear that large amounts of gold will be imported between now and Monday.—(Kelley, Miller & Co.

New York.—The recovery yesterday in the market, showing the ability of the market to resist such a failure as that in Philadelphia, brought into the market this morning a new wave of buying orders, which caused one of the biggest days and the wildest fluctuations we have yet had in this big market. Union Pacific was the card for the day, and it was predicted that this afternoon or to-morrow morning it would be announced that Harriman has control of the St. Paul through the purchase of J. Henry Smith's holdings of preferred stock. This accounted also for the simultaneous strength of St. Paul. The money market to-day was the stiffest we have yet had, and if we don't get a quake from this quarter next week we will be surprised. It is the fear of the big trading element to carry stocks overnight which caused the weakness in the closing hour. Expect the market to open up to-morrow morning again.—(Dominick & Dominick to Halsey & Halsey.

New York.—The selling movement in the earlier half of the day was helped by the professional element. St. Paul was heavily taken, and it looked as if the Southern Pacific and St. Paul merger was nearer to announcement than generally expected. There was no news other than rumors which were prevalent throughout Wall street in regard to deals and dividends looked for in the future. We are on the verge of heavy gold imports and the market is reflecting this by purchase of stock by insiders. We believe prices will be higher to-morrow.—(Hutton & Co. to John L. Dunlap.

New York.—Developments this morning showed the manipulative element of banking interests still disposed to work for higher levels along specialty lines, and Union Pacific was put higher with a very aggressive Western operation in the general list. This Western faction expects higher prices and has been tipping several stocks. We think the conservative attitude should be maintained, but would try for turns in all specialties or independent leaders made strong conspicuously and independently. The policy of the leading interests is a good one, moving up specialties, while the money situation adjusts itself, for the reason that this policy attracts the public and sustains the interest, and yet the gradual broadening does not strain money affairs. We would not neglect fair returns at the present time, for it is only by main force that prices are held up. Stocks and money are apparently well in hand, however, and activity is very probable, with profitable results for alert traders.—(Ware & Leland.

New York.—The market ruled active and generally strong, although the first hour, with impressive buying in many issues, offset partly by what was considered very good selling at the same time. The Hill and Harriman stocks and C. and O. were the most active in the trading. London was again a fairly large buyer, arbitrage purchases in the first hour being estimated at 40,000 shares. The extreme changes were generally made at or just after the openings. In the last few minutes the good buying and selling was almost equally balanced, but the supply of stocks gave traders confidence in operations on the bear side, and they were free sellers all around the room, causing another reaction at the end of the first hour.—(Ex Norton & Co. to J. J. B. Hilliard & Son.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 30.—Money on call strong and higher at 6@8 per cent.; ruling rate 6; closing bid 5½; offered at 6; time loans strong; 60 days 6½ per cent.; 90 days 6½@7; six months 6 bid; prime mercantile paper 6@6½. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8335@4.8340 for demand and at $4.8025 for 60-day bills; posted rates $4.82 and $4.85; commercial bills $4.79⅞@4.80. Bar silver 66⅝c. Mexican dollars 51¼c. Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds irregular.

Money conditions governed to-day's stock market. Call loans at 8 per cent., time loans showing a hardening tendency and the threatened obliteration of last week's low bank reserves were conditions that could not be ignored. Moreover, it was early apparent that the banks were not giving their patrons a chance to evade the issue, a number of loan renewals being reported at 6 per cent. The foreign exchange situation, with a further heavy decline in demand sterling to 483.25, caused increased perplexity. This is almost on a parity with the rate of last April, when Secretary Shaw was induced to "facilitate" gold imports, and while much talk of impending negotiations continues to be heard of actual engagements, there were none up to the close of the market. There is a well-defined opinion, however, that a very clear understanding exists between the important foreign banking interests and their correspondents abroad and that gold in large amounts will be forthcoming from European sources just as soon as our bankers deem such a movement expedient. The local banks reported a further loss to the Subtreasury, the total thus far aggregating over $4,000,000, or within $250,000 of their free resources, as disclosed by the last bank statement.

Among the interesting features of the week were the private shipments of gold to Canada in fairly large amounts and heavy drafts on our banks yesterday and to-day, in connection with the recent Philadelphia affair. The showing of the Bank of England, which maintains its low discount rate, offered some encouragement, reserves increasing over $4,000,000 and comparing more than favorably with that institution's exhibit in the corresponding week of the last two years.

Our market got its early strength from London, which reported generally higher prices for Americans and heavy buying orders for this account. In fact our buying of stocks in London, where money conditions have been such as to make such speculative ventures easier, has been a feature of the week. Business here started off with a rush and materially higher prices all through the active list. The greatest gains were made by the Hill issues, Baltimore and Ohio and St. Paul, these advancing from 1½ to 5½ points. The market continued animated, though somewhat confused, all through the first hour, when an opening rate at 6 per cent. for call loans dampened the ardor of the bulls and brought heavy selling for profits. Thereafter the market was dull and narrow, though showing some renewal of activity in the late session, when the Harriman issues, on only moderately large trading, advanced to new high-record figures.

The market became very heavy in the last hour, when call money advanced to 8 per cent., prices dropping from 1 to 5 points all around, and closing well at the day's lowest quotations. In some quarters there was a disposition to attribute this in a measure to the possibilities arising from the reception of Bryan's speech in the evening. Railway returns included that of the Reading system,

showing a decrease in net earnings for July and a decrease in earning of the company's coal and iron properties for that period. On the other hand, Ontario and Western reported a substantial net increase for the same month.

Bank Clearings.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Clearings $7,486,764; balances $1,037,778. Call money 5½@6 per cent. New York exchange 50c discount bid, 40c discount asked.

Boston, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Clearing-house exchanges: In Boston $24,550,212; in New York $389,553,575. New York funds sold at 15@15 2-15c.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Clearings $3,482,900. Collateral loans 4@4½ per cent. New York exchange par.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Clearings $28,905,550; balances $1,318,433. New York exchange 30@35c discount.

Memphis, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Clearings $419,912.63. Exchange par selling, $1 premium buying.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—Clearings $2,258,019. New York exchange 75c discount; commercial paper 7@8 per cent.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'sg Bid.
Adams Express	....	....	....	270
Amal. Copper	134,300	110⅞	109	109¼
Am. Car & F'dry	1,400	41	40	40
Do preferred	100	101⅛	101⅛	100⅝
Am'n Cotton Oil	400	32	32	32
Do preferred	....	....	....	92
American Express	700	272	270	268
Am. H. and L. pf.	300	29⅞	29½	29⅜
Am. Ice Securities	4,600	80	79⅛	79¼
Am'n Linseed Oil	....	....	....	20
Do preferred	....	....	....	40
Am'n Locomotive	12,200	72⅝	71½	71
Do preferred	....	....	....	112
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	21,800	158⅝	155⅛	156
Do preferred	200	116⅝	116½	116½
Am. Sugar Ref'g	4,900	140½	138⅝	138⅝
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	100	100½	100½	100
Ana. Mining Co.	28,300	281½	277	277½
Atchison	41,700	107⅞	106½	106⅝
Do preferred	200	101½	101	100
Atl. Coast Line	500	141½	142	142
B. and O.	24,500	119½	118¼	118⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	92½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	4,200	76	75	75½
Canadian Pacific	3,600	179⅝	176½	177
Central of N. J.	....	....	....	228
C. and O.	13,500	65⅝	64⅛	64¼
Chicago Gt. West	400	18⅝	18½	18¼
C. and N. W.	3,200	213	211	210½
C., M. and St. P.	96,000	177⅞	175	175
Chicago T. and T.	....	....	....	12
Do preferred	....	....	....	27
C.,C.,C. and St.L.	100	95½	95½	92½
Col. Fuel and I.	14,700	57½	55⅛	55¼
Col. and Southern	1,100	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Do 1st pref.	200	70	69½	68½
Do 2d pref.	300	51	51	50½
Consolidated Gas	....	....	....	133¼
Corn Prod. Ref'g	400	20⅞	20	20
Do preferred	200	76½	76⅛	76
Central Leather	1,000	39⅜	38½	39
Do preferred	....	....	....	101½
Del. and Hudson	1,700	219½	218	218½
D., L. and W.	....	....	....	530
D. and R. G.	1,200	44⅜	42⅝	42⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	88
Dist. Securities	2,400	62½	62	61⅞
Erie	20,300	47⅛	46¼	46½
Do 1st pref.	1,400	78⅛	77⅝	77⅛
Do 2d pref.	500	72½	71⅛	71
Gen. Electric	100	168	168	167
Gt. Northern pref.	22,500	334	327½	327½
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	*127
Illinois Central	1,100	174¼	173⅞	173
Internat'l Paper	....	....	....	19
Do preferred	500	83¼	82⅞	82½
Inter. 'l Pump	100	49	49	48½
Do preferred	400	85½	84¼	85
Iowa Central	100	29⅞	29⅞	29½
Do preferred	100	52½	52½	52
Interboro-Met.	2,500	38½	38	38⅛
Do preferred	500	78⅞	78¼	78
K. C. Southern	200	28⅝	27⅞	27⅝
Do preferred	....	58½	57	57½
L. and N.	3,600	150	148¾	148½
Mexican Central	1,600	21½	21	20⅞
Minn. and St. L.	200	72½	72½	70
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	100	15.⅜	156⅝	153
Do preferred	....	....	....	170
Missouri Pacific	2,100	96⅝	96	95½
Do preferred	900	71½	70½	70
National Lead	1,100	79	78	78
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf.	700	40½	40½	40
N. Y. Central	10,100	144½	142	142½
N. Y., O. and W.	12,800	51½	50	50½
Norfolk and West.	8,800	94½	93	93
Do preferred	....	....	....	90½
North American	200	98½	98	98
Northern Pacific	17,800	218½	215¼	215¼
Pacific Mail	1,300	38½	37	37
Pennsylvania	94,800	142⅝	141¼	141⅜
People's Gas	1,400	91⅝	90⅞	91¼
P.,C.,C. and St.L.	400	84	84	84
Pressed Steel Car.	2,000	54⅛	53⅝	53¼
Do preferred	300	98	97½	97½
Pullman Pal. Car.	400	242	240	241
Reading	106,400	140	136⅞	136⅞
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	90
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	90
Republic Steel	2,900	30⅞	30	30
Do preferred	1,300	100⅛	99½	99¼
Rock Island Co.	4,000	28⅛	27½	27½
Do preferred	800	66⅜	65	65½
Rubber Goods pfd.	....	....	....	100
St.L. & S.F. 2d pf	100	45½	45½	45
St. L. Southwest.	1,200	25⅜	25½	25¼
Do preferred	2,800	61	60	60¼
Southern Pacific	75,300	91⅞	91	90
Do preferred	300	118	118	117⅜
Southern Railway	9,100	39	38	38⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	100
Sloss-Sh'ff'ld Steel	400	78	77	77
Tenn. Coal and I.	100	157	157	156
Texas and Pacific	1,200	35⅛	35	34½
T., St. L. and W.	....	....	....	31½
Do preferred	....	53½	52½	52⅛
Union Pacific	....	191⅜	188¼	188⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	94½
U. S. Express	700	133	129	130
U. S. Realty	100	76	76	76
U. S. Rubber	300	46⅞	46	46
Do preferred	400	108⅛	108	107½
U. S. Steel	24,700	47½	46¼	46⅜
Do preferred	13,300	108⅜	106⅞	107⅛
Va.-Car. Chemical	200	39½	39	38½
Do preferred	....	....	....	109⅜
Wabash	400	20½	20	20
Do preferred	700	45⅛	45	44⅞
Wells-Fargo Exp.	100	295	295	290
West'house Elec.	700	148	148	148
Western Union	600	91⅞	91½	91½
W. and L. E.	....	....	....	18½
Wisconsin Central	300	25½	25½	25½
Do preferred	400	51⅞	50¼	51½

Total sales for the day, 1,381,600 shares.

*Offered.

BOND QUOTATIONS.

New York, Aug. 30.—Bonds were irregular. Total sales (par value) $1,800,000. United States 2s advanced ¼ and the new 4s 1 point on call.

The following are the closing bid quotations for Government bonds:

U. S. Bonds.

Refunding 2s, registered	*104⅝
Do coupon	104⅝
3s, registered	103½
Do coupon	103½
Old 4s, registered	103¼
Do coupon	103¼
New 4s, registered	131
Do coupon	131

*Ex-interest.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

American Tobacco 4s	78
American Tobacco 6s	112½
Atchison general 4s	102⅜
Do adjustment 4s	96½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	103
Do 3½s	93¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit convertible 4s	93⅜
Central of Georgia 5s	111
Do first income	*98
Do second income	*90
Do third income	87
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	116¼
Chicago and Alton 3½s	77⅞
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	98
Chicago, Rock Island and Pac. R. R. 4s	77¼
Do collateral 5s	92½
C., C., C. and St. Louis general 4s	100½
Colorado Industrial 5s, series A	77
Colorado Midland 4s	*75
Colorado and Southern 4s	91⅝
Cuba 5s	106
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	99
Distillers' Securities 5s	80
Erie prior lien 4s	*100⅝
Do general 4s	90
Hocking Valley 4½s	106
Japan 6s	100⅝
Japan 6s, 2d series	100
Japan 4½s	91⅝
Japan 4½s, 2d series	90⅝
Japan 4s, certificates	82⅝
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	110
Manhattan consolidated gold 4s	101¼
Mexican Central 4s	76
Do first income	18¼
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	94
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	100
Do seconds	86
National R. R. of Mexico consol 4s	84⅝
New York Central general 3½s	92
New Jersey Central general 5s	126⅝
Northern Pacific 4s	103⅛
Do 3s	75½
Norfolk and Western consol. 4s	110½
Oregon Short Line refunding 4s	94⅝
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	10.⅜
Reading general 4s	99½
St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol. 5s	114⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco fdg. 4s	82⅝
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	77
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86⅜
Southern Pacific 4s	92
Do first 4s, certificates	96⅛
Southern Railway 5s	115⅛
Texas and Pacific firsts	118⅛
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	82
Union Pacific 4s	103½
United States Steel second 5s	98⅝
Wabash firsts	114⅝
Do debenture Bs	80
Western Maryland 4s	*84
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	*88½
Wisconsin Central 4s	90

*Offered.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Aug. 30.—Money was a shade higher to-day, owing to the settlement and month-end requirements. Discounts were firmer on the weakness of New York exchange. The price of gold was raised to-day, owing to inquiry for New York account. Business on the Stock Exchange had a dull tendency and prices fell away, owing to sheer lack of support. The uncertain monetary outlook was the principal check to speculation. Foreigners were a shade better on the Paris advices. Americans were strong, in contrast with the rest of the market, and as a rule were very active and strong. They opened well above parity and further advanced on good local and American buying. Chesapeake and Ohio, Reading and Union Pacific were the leading stocks. The receipt of the New York opening quotations caused a further hardening of prices, but the market fell away later and prices closed easy at about the lowest of the day. Rio Tintos was the feature of the miscellaneous market. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½. Consols for both money and the account 87⅛; Anaconda 14¼; Atchison 110⅜; do preferred 105; Baltimore and Ohio 123¼; Canadian Pacific (ex-div.) 181⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio 67⅜; Chicago Great Western 19; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (ex-div. and ex-rights) 182; De Beers 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande 45⅝; do preferred 89; Erie 48½; do first preferred 81; do second preferred 74; Illinois Central 181; Louisville and Nashville 155; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 37½; New York Central 148½; Norfolk and Western 96½; do preferred 95; Ontario and Western 52⅜; Pennsylvania 73⅜; Rand Mines 6⅝; Reading 71⅞; Southern Railway 40; do preferred 103; Southern Pacific 94½; Union Pacific 195⅝; do preferred 98; United States Steel 48⅞; do preferred 111¼; Wabash 21; do preferred 47; Spanish fours 94⅝. Bar silver steady at 30¼d per ounce. Money 2⅝@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.; do three months' bills 3 7-16@3½ per cent. Bar gold 77s 10½d; American eagles 76s 5½d. Bullion amounting to £8,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—Prices on the Boerse in all departments to-day were very firm upon the New York advices and the news from the American iron market, but profit-taking later weakened prices. Russians were higher. American rails were buoyant. Exchange on London 20 marks 47½ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 4⅜ per cent.; three months' bills 3½ per cent.

Paris, Aug. 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were generally firm. Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 472. Three per cent. rentes 97f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 17½c for checks.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were slightly stronger. Imperial 4s closed at 70¼ and 5s at 83.

Foreign Bank Statements.

London, Aug. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£840,000
Circulation decreased	123,000
Bullion increased	717,353
Other securities increased	15,000
Other deposits increased	1,514,000
Public deposits decreased	580,000
Notes reserve increased	865,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.01 per cent., as compared with 50.36 per cent. last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remained unchanged to-day at 3½ per cent.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	85,875,000
Treasury deposits increased	16,975,000
General deposits increased	34,800,000
Gold in hand decreased	5,050,000
Silver in hand decreased	8,375,000
Bills discounted increased	127,975,000
Advances decreased	2,975,000

NEW YORK BOND SALES

(Reported by Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.)

Am'n Tobacco 6s. $7,000 ....112½	$7,000 ....98 C., B. and Q. Ill. 3½s. $8,000 ....91¼	$10,000 ....96⅝ Imp. Japan 4s, ctfs., K., L. & Co. $12,000 ....82⅜	$77,000 ....96¼ $81,000 ....96½ $10,000 ....95½
Am'n Tobacco 4s. $43,000 78	C., R. I. and P. Ry. 4s. $14,000 ....100½	Interboro-Met. Co. col. tr. 4½s.	St. L. and S. F. fdg. 4s $24,000 ....82¼ $15,000 ....82⅜
Atchison conv. 4s. $15,000 ....108⅛ $5,000 ....108⅜ $20,000 ....108⅜ $26,000 ....108½ $50,000 ....108¼ $31,000 ....108 $50,000 ....108⅜ $12,000 ....108⅝	C. T. 4s, coupon .... $20,000 ....99½ Col. Indus. col. tr. 5s. $26,000 ....76½ $9,000 ....77 Colorado Southern 4s. $20,000 ....91⅝ Con. Tobacco 4s. $10,000 ....77⅝	$5,000 ....85 $15,000 ....84⅝ $6,000 ....84½ $6,000 ....84⅝ K. C., Ft. S. and M. 4s $21,000 82	Southern Pacific 4s. $20,000 ....92 So. Pacific ref. 4s. $10,000 ....96¼ Southern Railway 5s. $10,000 116
Atchison War. 1st installment paid. $10,000 ....108¼	Cuban 5s. $6,000 106	Mex. Cen. con. 4s. $10,000 ....76 Mex. Cen. 1st income. $10,000 ....18½ $15,000 ....18¼	Union Pacific 4s. $11,000 ....103½ $5,000 ....103⅜ U. S. Realty and I. 5s. $10,000 ....90½
A. C. L. 4s. $7,000 101	D. and H. conv. 4s. $10,000 ....108¼	Mo. Pacific con. 4s. $10,000 93	U. S. Steel s. f. 5s. $60,000 ....98⅜ $11,000 ....98⅝ $41,000 ....98⅜
B. and O.-L. E. and W. 4s. $5,000 ....98½ $21,000 ....98⅝	Erie conv. 4s, series A. $44,000 ....106⅜ $10,000 ....106½	N. Y. Central 3½s. $38,000 ....92 $10,000 ....91⅞	Wabash-Pitts. T. 1st 4s $7,000 ....82½
B. and O. 3½s. $40,000 ....93⅝	Erie g. m. lien 4s. $3,000 90	N. Y. Elec. H. and P. 5s.	Wabash-Pitts. T. 2d 4s. $9,000 ....35⅝
Buffalo Gas 5s. $5,000 70	Imp. Japan 6s, sterling loan. $10,000 ....100⅝	$5,000 ....105½	$22,000 ....35½
Central Ga. con. 5s. $5,000 111	Imp. Japan 4½s. $7,000 ....91⅝ $25,000 ....91⅛	O. S. L. fdg. 4s. $6,000 ....95 $22,000 ....94⅞ $12,000 ....94⅜ $47,000 ....94½	Wabash deb. Bs. $12,000 ....80 $12,000 ....80¼ $10,000 ....80½
Cen. Ga. 3d inc. st'ped. $10,000 ....85½	Imp. Japan 4½s, K., L. & Co. ctf. new 2ds $11,000 ....90⅞	Penn. 3½s, 1915. $235,000 96	Wisconsin Central 4s. $10,000 90
C., B. and Q. 4s. $8,000 ....98⅝			

Total sales (par value) $1,782,000.

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Aug. 30, 1906.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1906.	Ship'd 1906.	Rec'd 1905.	Ship'd 1905.
Ag'l impl'ts, lbs.	28,000	106,515	....	85,465
Bagging, lbs.	....	3,150	1,725	3,410
Boots and shoes, cases	556	580	321	417
Coffee, lbs.	76,400	32,684	37,985	23,880
Flour, bbls.	1,185	2,573	845	1,284
Furniture, lbs.	6,700	188,700	40,815	180,517
Corn, bush.	21,460	26,810	10,100	24,845
Malt, bush.	....	100	....	130
Oats, bush.	29,200	11,800	6,000	8,400
Rye, bush.	1,200	34	338	....
Wheat, bush.	2,950	2,600	16,850	3,100
Hardware, pkgs.	537	5,281	1,254	3,318
Hay, tons.	187	10	101	10
Bacon, lbs.	42,200	81,367	91,215	220,190
Hams, lbs.	....	445	....	3,880
Lard, lbs.	6,000	101,570	33,680	30,940
Pig iron, tons	171	....	776	19
Leather, lbs.	1,685	58,920	145	30,647
Nails, kegs.	746	607	615	406
Apples, gr. bbls.	98	103	120	49
Onions, bbls.	....	73	....	175
Potatoes, bbls.	400	616	875	1,025
Seed, grass and clover, lbs.	56,660	13,930	27,200	47,295
Soap, lbs.	4,725	184,655	4,110	64,120
Sugar, bbls.	2,404	547	810	501
Tobacco, leaf, hds	448	385	247	311
Tobacco, mfd., lbs	1,940	248,228	....	215,302
Whisky, bbls.	628	1,583	524	1,580
Wool, lbs.	100	....	....	....

LOCAL MARKETS.

(Unless otherwise specified, as in the case of produce, etc., handled by commission men or brokers without charge, these quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city. Produce quotations represent the prices charged by shippers.)

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.75@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 82@82c per bbl.; lime 80c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.55@2 per bbl.

CHEESE—New York cheddars 13½c; Western cheddars 13½c; full cream flats and twins 14c; full cream dairies 14½c; full cream long horns 15c; skim goods 10@11½c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13½@14½c; Maracaibo 11½@13½c; Laguayra 11½@12½c; Mocha 20@24c; Java 25½@29c. Green Rios: Fancy 13½c; choice 12½c; prime 12c; good 11½c; roasting grades 11½@12c; Santos 11½@15½c; Shawnee roast 14½c in 1-lb. packages.

FLOUR—Jobbing trade quotations are as follows: Minnesota spring patents $4.50@4.75 per bbl.; plain patents $4.50; straights $4.50; family $4.50; low grades $4; winter patents $4.50@5; winter straights $4.25@4.50; low grades $3.75@4; bolted meal $1.25 per 100 lbs.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 48@50c per lb.; gray 35@37c; No. 1 old 30@35c; dark and mixed old goose 15@25c; white duck 38@40c; old and mixed dark 25@30c.

FIELD SEED—Selling price from store: Choice timothy $1.80@2 per bu.; clover $6.50@7.25; orchard $1.40@1.50; bluegrass, fancy $1.35@1.50; red top, fancy $8.50@10; English bluegrass $1.70; Southern millet $1; rape 4½c per lb.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 7@7½c; raisins, London layers, per box $2; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 7½@8c; prunes, California new 3½@8½c; peaches 10@12c; pears 10@11c; figs, in layers 10@12c, in bags 7c per lb.; apricots 12@12½c; Persian dates 5c; Fard dates 8@9c; evaporated apples 8c.

HAY—These quotations are for hay in car lots on track: Choice $13@13.50; clover hay $11.50@12; wheat straw $6.50@7; timothy, No. 1 $12.50@13; No. 2 $11@12. This is for baled hay; hay from store $1.50 per ton higher.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides ½c lower. We quote assorted lots: No. 1 dry flint hides 22½c; No. 2 dry flint 21c; No. 1 dry salted 20½c; No. 2 dry salted 19c; dry kip and calf under 10 lbs. 19@21c; No. 1 G salt hides 13½c; No. 2 G salt hides 12½c; G S. kip and calf under 25 lbs. 12½c; uncured stock ½@1c less; No. 1 horse G salted $3.50; No. 2 horse G salted $2.50; sheep wool skins 90c@$1.25; lambskins 40@60c; shearlings, G salted 20@35c; shearlings, dry 10@20c; goat skins 25@35c.

MILL OFFAL—In car lots: Bran $19.50@20; shorts $19@19.50. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 24c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 30@35c; centrifugals 24@30c; sorghum 35@38c per gallon, according to quality.

NUTS—Dealers' prices are as follows: Almonds 14c per lb.; filberts 10½c; California walnuts 13c; French walnuts 12c; peanuts, fancy Virginia 6½c; choice Virginia 6c; Texas pecans 10@10½c; home-grown pecans 10c; cocoanuts $3.25 per 100; mixed nuts 11c per lb.; Brazil nuts 10c; chestnuts 7@7½c.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 95c per gallon; No. 2 88c; linseed 38c for raw and 39c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 60c; extra No. 1 60c; No. 1 50c; No. 2 47c; gasoline, 87 degrees 29c; stove gasoline 15c; benzine, 63 degrees 13c; straits oil 33c; black oil 9@18c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 25c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 45c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 48c; coal oil, Kentucky test 11¼c; Indiana 11½c; water white, 150 degrees 12½c; headlight, 175 test 13½c; turpentine 63c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white lead 7¾c per lb.; red 7½c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Java 6½c; Indian head 6⅝c; Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6½c.

ROOTS—Clean ginseng, Kentucky $6.75@7 per lb.; Indiana $7@7.25; Southern ginseng $6.75@7; "Golden Seal" yellow root, new $1.20, old $1.10; Mayapple 2⅝c; blood root 5c; Virginia snake root 20c; Seneca snake root 45c; pink root 30@35c; lady slipper 5c. Dealers do not want ginseng split, or unstrung, and washed before dried.

SALT—Delivered in dray-load lots as follows: 7-bu. bbl. $1.10@1.20; 5-bu. bbl. 85@95c; dairy salt $1.35@2 per bbl.; freezing salt, 200-lb. sacks 50c per sack.

TALLOW—No. 1 4¼c; No. 2 4c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1905: All sizes 90 and 15 per cent. off list.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. For Southern wool quotations are from 1c to 2c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 17@23c; clear grease 28@30c; medium tub-washed 39@40c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 36@37c; black wool 25@27c.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Eagle tablets	6.70	No. 3	4.75
Crystal dominoes	7.50	No. 6	4.55
Cut loaf	5.95	No. 7	4.50
Cubes	5.45	No. 8	4.45
XXXX powdered	5.35	No. 9	4.40
Powdered	5.30	No. 12	4.25
Stand. gran. bbl.s	4.90	No. 13	4.30
Stand. gran. 2-lb.	5.25	No. 14	4.20

GRAIN.

WHEAT—	
No. 2 red and longberry	$0 72
No. 3 red and longberry	70
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.	
CORN—	
No. 2 white	55½
No. 2 mixed	54
OATS—	
No. 3 white	33½
No. 2 mixed	32½

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn and oats are selling prices.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK—$16.50.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured, light and special cure 14¼c; heavy to medium 13⅝@14c.

BACON—Clear rib sides 11¼c; regular clear sides 11¼c; breakfast bacon 17c; sugar-cured shoulders 10¼c; bacon, extra 11¼c; bellies, light 12½c, heavy 12¼c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 8¼c; choice leaf in tierces 9¼c, in tubs 10c; pure leaf lard in tierces 10¼c, in tubs 10½c, in firkins 10½c.

BULK MEATS—Ribs 9c; regular clear 9½c; extra short 9¼c.

DRIED BEEF—12½c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON BARS—$1.85 for base.

TOOL STEEL—9@25c per lb. for base.

SOFT STEEL—$1.85 for base.

STEEL ROOFING—Corrugated $2.15; V-crimped $2.20 per square.

BLACK SHEETS—No. 10 $2.20; No. 12 $2.25; No. 14 $2.30; No. 16 $2.40; Nos. 18 and 20 $2.55; Nos. 22 and 24 $2.60; No. 26 $2.45; No. 27 $2.90 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED SHEETS—60, 10 and 5 per cent. discount.

CUT STEEL NAILS—$1.95 base.

WIRE NAILS—$1.95 base.

PLAIN BLACK WIRE—$1.80 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED WIRE—$2.15 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

BARBED WIRE—Painted $2.25; galvanized $2.55 per 100 lbs.

HORSE SHOES—No. 2 and larger, Juniata $3.75 base; Perkins' $4 base; Burden $4.25 per keg.

HARROW TEETH—$2.65 per 100 lbs.

MACHINE BOLTS—70 and 10 per cent. discount.

CARRIAGE BOLTS—70 and 10 per cent. discount.

COTTON.

Middling 10¼c; strict middling 10⅜c.

PRODUCE AND FRUIT.

These prices are wholesale.

BUTTER—Packing 15c per lb.; good country 15@16c; Elgin 25c in 60-lb. tubs, 25½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 26c.

POULTRY—Hens 10c per lb.; roosters 5c; spring chickens 12c per lb.; ducks 8c per lb.; turkeys 10c per lb.; geese $4@5 per dozen.

EGGS—15c, case count; candled 17c.

FRUIT—Apples, home-grown $2@2.50 per bbl.; bananas $1@1.50 per bunch; California late Valencia oranges $5 per box; Messina lemons $4.50@5 per box; California lemons $4.50 per box; home-grown tomatoes 50c@$1 per bushel; watermelons $20@30 per hundred; canteloupes, home-grown $1.50@2.50 per bbl.

VEGETABLES—Onions, home-grown $2@2.25 per bbl.; parsley 20c per dozen; egg plants 75c per dozen; home-grown radishes 10c per dozen bunches; home-grown cabbage $2 per bbl.; home-grown potatoes $2 per bbl.; home-grown cucumbers 30c per dozen; red peppers 30c per dozen; carrots $1.75 per bbl.; Michigan celery 20@25c per bunch.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 30.—The sales on the local auction breaks to-day were of fair volume and prices were well sustained. The quality and condition of the burley offerings were only fair. Nevertheless, the improvement noted yesterday in prices on all common grades was well maintained, but no additional advance occurred. The market for old burley was unchanged from that of yesterday, and all grades met with good competition at former prices. The market for dark tobacco developed no features of interest. The sales were very small, only 25 hogsheads being offered, which were of inferior quality. Lugs continued in good demand and trash was firm.

The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company issued the following review of the leaf tobacco market this afternoon:

The sales on our market for one week, including to-day, amounted to 1,294 hogsheads, divided as follows: Burley, 1,033; dark, 261.

"Burley—The course of the market this week has been steady and unchanged. The offerings have embraced a very small proportion of tobacco that could be classed from fine to fancy, and no high prices have been obtained. The improvement noted last week in prices for common grades has been maintained, but no additional advance has occurred. A good deal of tobacco appearing on the market is either funked or in doubtful condition.

"Dark Tobacco—The market this week has not shown any general improvement in prices for either leaf or lugs, but remains firm, with a good demand for both the fired and unfired types. The offerings embrace a very small proportion of tobacco of the smooth and wrappery style. Such unfired leaf as appears on the market available for home manufacturing wants continues to meet a very active demand.

"A little progress is now being made in housing the crop in some localities. The weather conditions of the past few days came as a great relief to the tobacco growers, as the warm, sultry weather of the preceding ten days was very unfavorable, both to the large part of the crop in the field and the very small percentage in the barns. At this date last year the crop was being rapidly housed, and in some parts of the burley section one-half of the crop was in the barns by the last of August."

The following is the report of offerings today on the Louisville market, including all the warehouses:

	Hhds.
Burley	333
Dark	25
Total	358
Original inspection	314
Reviews	44
Rejections yesterday	73

First sale to-morrow at the Central Warehouse.

Sales were reported as follows:

Burley.

Fayette County—4 hhds at $12 to 7.40.
Franklin County—5 hhds at $13.25 to 7.40.
Henry County—10 hhds at $12.75 to 7.30; 13 at $10.50 to 6.50.
Montgomery County—14 hhds at $8.70 to 7.10.
Owen County—18 hhds at $12.75 to 7.
Indiana—18 hhds at $13.75 to 7.50.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The tobacco market was good all around to-day. Rejections were very light and all types ruled steady at satisfactory prices. Total sales 521 hhds.: 13 at $4.20@5.95; 159 at $6@7.95; 105 at $8@9.95; 72 at $10@11.75; 54 at $12@14.75; 17 at $15@19.75; 1 at $20.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Reported by the Central Live Stock Exchange, Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Aug. 30.—Cattle—Our run of cattle was light to-day and the market ruled about steady at yesterday's values. Best heavy shipping cattle rather scarce at present and the feeling is about normal, selling from $4.50 to $5. Fair demand for the most desirable grades of butcher stuff, while anything but the best is hard to place at satisfactory prices. Bulls in pretty good demand at present. The best milchers are selling very well, while the inferior ones are very slow sale. Feeders and stockers steady. Canners also steady.

Calves—Receipts light to-day and selling at fully steady prices; best veals of light weight are selling at from $5.75 to $6.50; other grades about steady.

Hogs—Very liberal run of hogs here to-day, and the market from 5c to 10c lower again to-day, receipts to-day amounting to 945 head. Everything sold early at following prices: Hogs 200 lbs. and up at $6.15; 100 to 200 lbs. $6.20; pigs $5@5.75, and roughs $5.50 down. While the market is closing a little easy, the pens are all cleared.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light to-day and values rule steady. Outlook fully steady on lambs for the near future. Sold as follows: Best fat sheep $4@4.25; fair to good $3@3.50; scalawags about steady; bucks steady at $2@2.50; best spring lambs fully steady at $7.25@7.50; seconds $5.25@5.75; culls and tail-ends $3@4; butcher lambs, if good, $4.50@5.50; not many choice lambs coming. Stock ewes continue in pretty good demand.

Quotations.

CATTLE.

Extra good export steers	$4 75@5 00
Light shipping steers	4 50@4 75
Choice butcher steers	4 25@4 75
Fair to good butcher steers	3 50@4 25
Common to medium butcher steers	3 00@3 50
Choice butcher heifers	3 75@4 25
Fair to good butcher heifers	3 25@3 75
Common to med. butcher heifers	2 50@3 00
Choice butcher cows	3 25@3 75
Fair to good butcher cows	2 50@3 25
Common to medium butcher cows	2 00@2 50
Canners	1 00@2 00
Choice feeders	3 75@4 00
Medium to good feeders	3 25@3 75
Common and rough feeders	2 75@3 25
Good to extra stock steers	3 50@4 00
Fair to good stock steers	2 75@3 25
Common to medium stock steers	2 00@2 75
Good to extra stock heifers	2 50@3 00
Common to medium stock heifers	2 00@2 50
Good to extra oxen	3 50@4 00
Common to medium oxen	2 50@3 25
Good to extra bulls	2 50@2 85
Fair to good bulls	2 00@2 50
Choice veal calves	6 00@6 50
Common to medium veal calves	3 00@4 50
Coarse, heavy calves	2 50@3 00
Choice milch cows	30 00@40 00
Medium to good milch cows	20 00@30 00
Plain, common milch cows	10 00@20 00

HOGS.

Choice pack. & butch., 200 to 300 lbs.	6 15
Medium packers, 160 to 200 lbs.	6 20
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs.	6 20
Choice pigs, 100 to 120 lbs.	6 20
Light pigs, 50 to 100 lbs.	5 00@5 75
Roughs, 150 to 400 lbs.	4 00@5 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good to choice fat sheep	4 00@4 25
Fair to good sheep	3 00@3 50
Common sheep	2 50@3 00
Bucks	2 00@2 50
Choice shipping lambs	7 25@7 50
Good butcher lambs	4 00@5 50
Culls and tail-ends	3 00@4 00

(Reported by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Aug. 30.—Cattle—The receipts of cattle to-day were 181 head; for the four days this week 2,331. The attendance of buyers was rather light, the market generally quiet and values practically steady. Choice butcher cattle of desirable weights were the best sellers, and everything of that description changed hands with reasonable readiness; the trade on the medium and common kinds continued dull, and it required some effort on the part of salesmen to maintain steady values. The feeder and stocker trade was very quiet; not much doing; fair demand for the best grades; others slow and neglected. Common trashy stock cattle very dull. Bulls, canners and milch cows unchanged. No heavy shipping cattle here; feeling about steady. The pens were well cleared this evening; the market closed about steady on desirable cattle.

Calves—Receipts of calves 131 head; for the four days 511. The market ruled steady to firm; bulk of the best $6@6.50; common, rough grassy calves slow.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs 2,150 head; for the four days this week 7,299. The market was weak from the start, and under unfavorable advices from other points values declined about 10c below yesterday's average. We quote selected, 200 pounds and up, $6.10; 120 to 200 pounds $6.20; 90 to 120 pounds $6@6.20; light pigs $5; roughs $5.40 down. The pens were fairly well cleared, but the market closed slow. Buyers continue discriminating against the grassy, half-fat kinds.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of sheep and lambs 732 head; for the four days this week 4,772. The market was quiet; generally steady on the best stock; best lambs $7.25@7.50; seconds $5@5.75; bulk of best fat sheep $4@4.50; some extra a shade better; common, trashy sheep and lambs slow. Fair demand for choice stock ewes at quotations; plain and common ewes very slow sale; the buyers seem to want only the best.

New York.

New York, Aug. 30.—Beeves—Receipts 554; nothing doing; feeling dull; dressed beef in fair demand at 7@8½c per lb. for common to extra native steers. Calves—Receipts 163; market slow, but feeling steady; veals $5@8.50; culls $4@4.50; choice buttermilks $4; dressed calves in fair demand; city dressed veals 8½@13c per lb.; country dressed 6@12c; dressed grassers and fed calves 5@7c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,022; sheep steady; good lambs firm; medium and common lambs dull and easier; common lambs almost unsalable; sheep $3.50@5; no prime sheep here; lambs $6.50@8.50; one car choice $9; culls $4@5.50; Canada lambs $7.37½@7.50. Hogs—Receipts 2,000; no sales made up to late hour; feeling decidedly lower on Buffalo and Western advices.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 7,500, including 2,000 Southerns; market steady to strong; top $6.25; choice export and dressed export steers $5.60@6.25; fair to good $4@5.50; Western steers $3.50@5.25; stockers and feeders $2.60@4.50; Southern steers $2.70@3.90; Southern cows $2@3; native cows $2@3.75; native heifers $2.50@4.75; bulls $2@3; calves $2.50@6.50. Hogs—Receipts 6,500; market 5@10c lower; top 6.22½; bulk of sales $5.90@6.15; heavy $5.85@6; packers $5.95@6.10; pigs and lights $6@6.22½. Sheep—Receipts 5,000; market steady; lambs $6@7.40; native sheep and yearlings $4.50@5.50; Western yearlings $5@5.75; Western clipped sheep $4.25@5.50; stockers and feeders $3.50@5.50.

Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000; market for best strong, others steady; common to prime steers $3.75@6.85; cows $2.75@4.60; heifers $2.60@5.35; bulls $2.25@4.50; calves $3@8; stockers and feeders $2.60@4.35. Hogs—Receipts 18,000; market weak; good to prime light $6.30@6.35; good to prime heavy $5.90@6.10; butchers $6.10@6.20; good to fair $5.80@6; heavy packing $5@5.75. Sheep—Receipts 18,000; market steady; lambs strong to 15c higher; sheep $4.25@5.75; yearlings $5.40@6.50; lambs $6@7.75.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—Hogs—Market quiet; butchers and shippers $6.25@6.30; common $5@5.85. Cattle—Market steady; fair to good shippers $4.50@5.25; common $2@2.40. Sheep—Market steady at $2.45@4.65. Lambs—Market strong at $4.25@8.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Lower cables and clear weather in the Northwest had a depressing effect on the local wheat market to-day. The closing quotations on the December delivery showed a net loss of ⅜@½c. Corn was down ¼c. Oats were up ⅛@¼c. Provisions were 10c lower to 10@12½c higher.

Sentiment in the wheat pit was bearish all day, the market being influenced largely by a decline of ⅜d in the price of wheat at Liverpool and by a continuance of ideal weather for harvesting in the American spring wheat territory. Throughout the session there was liberal profit taking in September wheat by local holders, the selling being inspired by a fear of large deliveries on September contracts next Saturday. Commission houses also participated in the selling, but elevator interests were the chief buyers. The close was easy. December opened a shade to ⅛@¼c lower at 73⅞c to 74c, sold off to 73¼c and closed at 73⅜c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 941,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 456,000 bushels, compared with 873,000 bushels for the corresponding day one year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 117 cars, against 210 cars last week and 355 cars one year ago.

The corn market was inclined to be weak because of favorable weather for the crops. Cash houses reported that country acceptances, especially those from Nebraska, were much more liberal than of late. This caused additional bearish sentiment. Profit taking in the September option was a feature of the trading. The market closed weak. December opened unchanged to ⅛c higher at 44c to 44⅛c, sold off to 43⅞c and closed at the lowest point. Local receipts were 223 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Despite the weakness of wheat and corn, the oats market showed considerable firmness, there being a slight advance in the price of all deliveries. Cash houses were the best buyers. Offerings were light. December opened ⅛c to ⅛@¼c higher at 30⅞@31c to 31c, sold off to 30⅞c and closed at 31c. Local receipts were 180 cars.

Notwithstanding a 10c decline in the price of live hogs, the provisions market, in general, was inclined to be firm. There was some buying of nearby deliveries by shippers, and this caused some covering by shorts. Pork was inclined to weakness because of profit taking in the September option. At the close September pork was off 10c at $16.90. Lard was up 10c at $8.77½. Ribs were 10@12½c higher at $8.80@8.82½.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat 79 cars; corn 314; oats 210; hogs 15,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
*WHEAT—				
Sept.	$0 70½	$0 70⅝	$0 70¼	$0 70⅜
Dec.	73⅞	74	73½	73⅜
May.	77⅞	78⅛	77⅜	77⅜
*CORN—				
Sept.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
Dec.	44	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞
May.	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½
*OATS—				
Sept.	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
Dec.	30⅞	31	30⅞	31
May.	33	33½	33	33⅜
PORK—				
Sept.	17 00	17 00	16 90	16 90
Jan.	13 40	13 47½	13 37½	13 45
LARD—				
Sept.	8 67½	8 77½	8 67½	8 77½
Oct.	8 80	8 87½	8 75	8 87½
Nov.	8 57½	8 70	8 57½	8 70
Jan.	7 92½	7 95	7 90	7 95
RIBS—				
Sept.	8 70	8 82½	8 67½	8 82½
Oct.	8 60	8 72½	8 57½	8 72½
Jan.	7 17½	7 25	7 17½	7 22½

*For the splits on wheat, corn and oats see introduction.

Flour—Winter patents $3.30@3.50; straights $3.20@3.40; spring patents $3.70@3.80; straights $3.20@3.60; bakers' $2.30@2.80. Market steady. Grain—No. 2 spring wheat 73c; No. 3 do 71@75c; No. 2 red 70½@70⅝c; No. 2 corn 50c; No. 2 yellow do 50½@50⅝c; No. 2 oats 29⅝c; No. 2 white do 30⅝@32½c; No. 3 white do 29@31½c; No. 2 rye 55½@56c; fair to choice malting barley 40@48c; No. 1 flax seed $1.07; No. 1 Northwestern do $1.11; clover, contract grades $12. Provisions—Short ribs sides, loose $8.70@8.80; mess pork $17 per bbl.; lard $8.80 per 100 lbs.; short clear sides, boxed $9@9.12½. Whisky—Basis of high wines, $1.29.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creameries 19@23c; dairies 17@20½c. Eggs firm at mark; cases included 12½@16c; firsts 17c; prime firsts 18½c; extras 21c. Cheese steady at 11⅞@13c.

Receipts—Flour 36,800 bbls.; wheat 133,300 bu.; corn 219,600; oats 279,000; rye 3,000; barley 26,400. Shipments—Flour 32,100 bbls.; wheat 59,900 bu.; corn 75,200; oats 306,700; barley 6,300.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Aug. 30.—Butter firm; street price, extra creamery 24@24½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra 18@24c; State dairy, common to fancy 17@23c; renovated, common to extra 15@21c; Western factory, common to firsts 14½@18c; Western imitation creamery, extra 20½@21c; firsts 19@19½c. Cheese firm; State full cream, large fancy 12⅝c; fair to good 12¼@12½c; small fancy 12⅝; fair to good 11⅝@12½c; inferiors 10½@11¼c; skims, full to best 2@10c. Eggs firm; State, Pennsylvania and near-by fancy selected white 27c; do choice 25@26c; do mixed extra 25@26c; Western firsts 21c; do seconds 18½@19½c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 3⅜@3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4c; molasses sugar 3⅛@3¼c; refined steady; crushed 5.60c; powdered 5c; granulated 4.90c.

Flour—Receipts 18,030 bbls.; exports 16,826; market dull and unchanged. Rye flour firm. Cornmeal steady. Rye nominal.

Wheat—Receipts 88,000 bu.; exports 142,650. Spot market easy; No. 2 red 77½c in elevator and 78⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 86c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter 80c f. o. b. afloat. After opening weaker the wheat market rallied on big clearances and was steady most of the afternoon. Fine weather in the Northwest, easy cables, a bearish North Dakota crop estimate and increased spring wheat offerings were the early selling motives. The close was ⅛@⅜c net lower; May 84@84⅛c, closed 84c; September 78⅜@78 15-16c, closed 78⅝c; December 81⅛@81½c, closed 81⅝c.

Corn—Receipts 22,575 bu.; exports 1,290. Spot market easy; No. 2 57⅛c in elevator and 57⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow 61c; No. 2 white 62c. Option market was dull all day and barely steady on good weather and increasing receipts, closing partly ⅛c net lower; September 5 6 7-16@56⅛c, closed 56½c; December closed 52⅝c.

Oats—Receipts 157,400 bu.; exports 550. Spot market steady; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 35c; natural white, 30@33 lbs., 35@37c; clipped white, 38@40 lbs., 39@42c.

Hay dull. Hops quiet. Hops, hides, leather, wool and beef steady. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 11@12½c. Lard steady; refined steady. Pork quiet. Tallow steady. Cotton-seed oil steady; prime crude f. o. b. mills 22@24½c; do yellow 36@36½c. Petroleum easy. Rosin steady; strained, common to good $4.10@4.15. Turpentine quiet at 64@64½c. Rice steady. Molasses quiet.

Metals—The London market was higher, with spot quoted at £183 5s and futures at £183 12s 6d. Locally the market was firm and a shade higher, with spot quoted at $40.15@40.50. Copper was 10s higher in the London market, with spot and futures both quoted at £85 5s. Locally copper was firm and unchanged, with lake quoted at $18.75, electrolytic at $18.50 and casting at $18.25. Lead was unchanged at £17 10s in London and at $5.75@5.90 in the New York market. Spelter was also unchanged in both markets at £27 5s in London and at $6@6.10 in the local market. Iron was higher in the English market, with standard foundry quoted at 53s 6d and Cleveland warrants at 54s. Locally the market continued firm. No. 1 foundry Northern is quoted at $20@21, No. 2 foundry Northern at $19.50@20, No. 1 foundry Southern at $20.50@21 and No. 2 foundry Southern at $20@20.50.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Wheat—Futures lower; cash steady; on track: No. 2 red cash 70½@72c; No. 2 hard 70@73c; September 68⅛c; December 71½c. Corn firm; No. 2 cash 47½@48c; September 46⅝c; December 41⅞c; No. 2 white 50c. Oats firm; No. 2 cash 30½c; September 30⅛@30⅜c; December 31⅝c; No. 2 white 32½c. Lead firm at $5.75. Spelter firm at $5.92½. Poultry firm; chickens 9½c; springs 12c; turkeys 14½c; ducks 8½c; geese 5c. Butter firm; creamery 19@24c; dairy 18@22c. Eggs steady at 15c, case count. Flour higher; red winter patents $3.50@3.65; extra fancy and straight $3.05@3.40; clear $2.70@2.90. Timothy seed dull at $3.25@4. Cornmeal steady at $2.60. Bran firm; sacked on east track 75@76½c. Hay steady; timothy $12@15; prairie $7@10. Whisky steady at $1.33. Iron cotton ties $1.00½. Bagging 9 1-16c. Hemp twine 7½c. Pork lower; jobbing $16.40. Lard higher; prime steam $8.52½. Dry salt meats steady; boxed extra shorts $9.25; clear ribs $9.50; short clears $9.62½. Bacon steady; boxed extra short $10; clear ribs $10.25; short clear $10.37½. Receipts—Flour 4,000 bbls.; wheat 38,000 bu.; corn 72,000; oats 85,000. Shipments—Flour 8,000 bbls.; wheat 47,000 bu.; corn 107,000; oats 56,000.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—Hog products: Mess pork $18@18.50; lard, compound 7@7½c; pure 9⅝c. Boxed meats: Dry salt shoulders 8⅜@9c; sides 9⅜c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 10⅜c. Hams—Skinned 16c. Rice steady and active; Honduras head 4½@5⅜c; straights 3⅜@4c; screenings 2⅜@3¼c; No. 2 1 15-16@2c; Japan head 3⅜@4c; screenings 2⅝@2⅞c. Flour—Soft winter $3.40@4; hard winter $3.65@3.90. Cornmeal $2.70@2.75. Bran 90@91c. Hay—No. 2 $17.50; No. 1 $19; choice $20. Corn—No. 2 white 63c; mixed 61c; yellow 62c. Oats—No. 2 white 40c; No. 2 mixed 38½c. Sugar steady; open kettle centrifugal 3@3 7-16c; centrifugal yellow 3⅝@4¼c; seconds 2¼@3½c. Molasses syrup 25@30c. Coffee steady; invoices, Rio: No. 8 8⅝c; No. 7 8½c; No. 6 8⅝c; No. 4 9⅝c.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—Wheat—September 63⅜c; December 66⅝c; May 71⅛c; cash: No. 2 hard 66½@68½c; No. 2 red 68c. Corn—September 42⅝c; December 39⅛c; May 39⅝c; cash: No. 2 mixed 44¼c; No. 2 white 46½@46⅝c. Oats—No. 2 white 30½@31c; No. 2 mixed 29c. Butter—Creamery 22c; packing 16c. Eggs ½c higher; fresh extra 19½c; firsts, cases returned, 18½c; seconds 11½c. Rye higher; No. 2 57@58c. Hay steady; choice timothy $11.25@11.50; choice prairie $8.75. Receipts—Wheat 172,000 bu.; corn 24,000; oats 32,000. Shipments—Wheat 77,000 bu.; corn 48,000; oats 10,000.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—Whisky—Distillers' finished goods firm on basis of $1.29. Eggs firm; fresh 18c; off stock 15@17c. Butter quiet. Poultry firm; hens 10½c; springers 12½c; turkeys 13c. Cheese steady. Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 72½@73½c. Corn quiet; No. 3 mixed 50@50½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 31¼@31½c. Rye dull; No. 2 60@61c. Lard steady at $8.40. Bulk meats quiet at $9.12½. Bacon easier at $10.25. Sugar firm.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Aug. 30.—Wheat—September 71c; December 71½@71⅝c; No. 1 hard 76⅝c; No. 1 Northern 75⅝c; No. 2 Northern 73⅝c. Flour—First patents $4@4.10; second patents $3.85@3.95; first clears $3.25@3.45; second clears $2.50@2.60. Bran in bulk $12.50@13.75.

Duluth.

Duluth, Aug. 30.—Wheat—To arrive and on track: No. 1 Northern 77⅝c; No. 2 Northern 75⅛c; September 74⅜c; October 72⅝c; December 72⅝c. Flax—To arrive and on track $1.13; September $1.12; October $1.10⅝. Oats—On track 30c; new oats to arrive 29c.

Toledo.

Toledo, Aug. 30.—Clover-seed—Old cash $7.25; October and December $7.45; No. 2 rye 56c; prime timothy $1.90; prime alsike $7.10. Oil—North Lima 90c; South Lima and Indiana 85c.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Aug. 30.—Barley firm; No. 2 55@56c; sample 38@54c.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Aug. 30.—Spot, Rio quiet; mild quiet. The market for futures opened barely steady at a decline of 5@15 points in response to lower European cables, private reports of rain in Brazil and local liquidation. At the decline there was considerable covering, also some fresh support, and with offerings smaller than recently the market steadied up during the middle session. Prices at one time were within 5 points of last night's finals, but the close, while steady, was at a net decline of 5@10 points. Sales were reported of 55,750 bags, including September at 6.10c, October at 6.50@6.35c, December at 6.45@6.50c, January at 6.50c, March at 6.65c, April at 6.75c, May at 6.75@6.85c and July at 6.95@6.95c.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Aug. 30.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 61c. Rosin firm; A, B, C $3.90@4.10; D $4.15; E $4.25; F $4.30@4.37½; G $4.35@4.45; H $4.45@4.50; I $4.50@4.55; K $4.60; M $4.70; N $5.10; window glass $5.25; water white $5.60.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 60½c. Rosin firm at $3.60. Tar firm at $2. Crude turpentine firm; hard $2.80; dip and virgin $4.40.

Charleston, Aug. 30.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

Oil Statistics.

Oil City, Aug. 30.—Credit balances $1.58; shipments 134,672 bbls., average 92,543; runs 139,197, average 12,914.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Aug. 30.—The dry goods market in first hands to-day was a little more quiet, but the jobbing trade was large. Shipping departments in jobbing houses are working until 10 o'clock at night. Raw silk is firmer, but manufacturers are taking only nearby deliveries. Returns to the Merchants' Association show that double the number of buyers have been in the market over the figures of last year.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 24@28c; light fine 18@22c; heavy fine 14@17c; tub-washed 32@38½c.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red Western winter 5s 10¼d; futures dull; September 6s 1¼d; December 6s 3¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new 4s 10d; futures quiet; September 4s 8⅞d; December 4s 7⅝d; January (new) 4s 2⅝d.

Killed By Fall.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Nicholas Taylor, of Marengo, Ind., a carpenter, was killed to-day by falling from a building.

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Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 31, 1906

FRANK URQUHART WANTS $1,000 DAMAGES.

Claims He Was Injured By Fall From Scaffold While Working On the Paul Jones Building.

Frank Urquhart, who was injured in a fall from a scaffold on the Paul Jones building last month, filed suit in the Circuit Court yesterday for $1,000 damages against the contractor, H. Probst. Urquhart was a member of the construction gang working on a high scaffold on the exterior of the building. It is alleged in the petition that the scaffolding was defective and "through no fault of the petitioner gave way and precipitated him to the ground, from the effects of which fall he received serious injuries." The accident happened July 10.

Wills Filed For Probate.

The will of Magdalena Monot was filed for probate in the County Court yesterday morning. The instrument is dated July 27, 1904, and disposes of several houses in Louisville and some undescribed real estate in Cincinnati. Amelia Huberich is given a house at 2122 Clifton street; Miss Beck, a niece, is given a house at 2714 Portland avenue; Kate Eangurich, a house at 2124 Laurel street; Lizzie Bonner, a house at 516 Findley street, and Miss Crorer is given real estate in Cincinnati.

According to the terms of the will three other houses, the location of which is not given, are to be equally divided between the heirs-at-law. The instrument is written in German.

The will of Mary A. Kinsella bequeaths her entire estate to her husband, William J. Kinsella, who is named executor. The will also provides that each of six children of the testatrix's deceased daughter shall receive five dollars.

Court Paragraphs.

—Jerome Weissrock sued Al Clark for $126.65, alleged due on account.

—The First National Bank sued Dr. T. Hunt Stucky for $700 alleged due on a note.

—J. C. Houston sued Emily Belle Houston for divorce, alleging improper conduct. They were married in 1895.

—Samuel Long sued Atha Long for divorce, alleging improper conduct. The couple were married November 10, 1902. He asks the custody of their two children.

—Mary Gratzer sued the Louisville Railway Company for $5,050 damages for alleged personal injuries received while alighting from a car at Tenth street and Broadway last June.

—Lindsey Garote and others sued America Walker and others to compel the sale of eighty-four acres of land belonging to the estate of Charles B. Garote. There are fifty-four claimants to the estate.

—Caddie Mitchell sued the Louisville Railway Company for $25,000 damages for alleged injuries received when one of the company's cars ran off the track and demolished the front of a store on Baxter avenue, August 12.

—William J. Murphy filed suit in the Circuit Court yesterday for $10,000 damages against the Louisville Railway Company, The Louisville Bridge Company, the Pennsylvania railway and the Illinois Central railroad for injuries received in a collision at Fourteenth and Walnut streets, March 24.

FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

A. J. McKibbin and His Bartender Made No Defense In the Police Court.

A. J. McKibbin, the saloonkeeper, and Joseph Harding, his bartender, who were arrested on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, were fined $10 each in the Police Court yesterday. No defense was offered by the defendants.

James A. Speed, charged with being drunk and disorderly, was fined $15 in the Police Court yesterday and placed under $200 bond for sixty days. Mrs. Mary Marshall, who was arrested with Speed, was fined $10 on the charge of disorderly conduct.

THREE SHOTS

Fired At Dr. S. C. McCoy By Frenzied Woman.

MISS ELNORA SCHAFER CREATES SCENE IN PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.

GENERAL BELIEF THAT SHE HAS LOST HER MIND.

PLACED IN COUNTY JAIL.

Miss Elnora Schafer was arrested by Sergt. Wales and Patrolman Rammage at 11 o'clock yesterday morning on a charge of shooting at without wounding. It is alleged that she fired three shots at Dr. S. C. McCoy in his office in the Liberty building, at Second and Walnut. Dr. McCoy managed to escape being wounded by withdrawing into his rear office before the woman, in her insane fury, could fire on him again.

The shooting caused much excitement in the neighborhood. A large crowd was attracted by the shots and gathered around the Liberty building. The policemen quickly arrived at the scene of the shooting, and, finding the woman with the revolver in her hand, they promptly placed her under arrest and took her to jail.

Relative to the shooting, Dr. McCoy made the following statement yesterday afternoon:

* * *

Convinced of Her Insanity.

"In my opinion Miss Schafer has been mentally unbalanced for two years and is not responsible for her action this morning. About 7 o'clock last night she came to my office carrying a poker and wildly declaring that she was trying to find the negroes who had deprived her of her health. I disarmed her and told her to go home. I followed her and informed her mother that she was in a critical condition and warned her to watch her daughter vigilantly, as she was in such a mood that she was likely to harm herself or harm someone else.

"As I was dismissing one of my patients at 11 o'clock this morning I found Miss Schafer sitting in the waiting room of my office. I advanced toward her, and, jerking a pistol from the folds of her dress, she fired into the ceiling. I quickly withdrew with my patient, and a moment later one of the bullets came through the wall and whizzed past my head. I could distinctly hear Miss Schafer saying: 'I want to have this thing out right now. I want to know who it is that is working on me and ruining my health.'

"I am convinced that Miss Schafer is insane. Before she came under my treatment she was a patient of Dr. Oscar Doyle and later of Dr. George Monroe. Recently she was taken from the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, of Jeffersonville, where she had been placed by her mother."

* * *

Miss Schafer's Statement.

Miss Schafer was extremely nervous yesterday afternoon. She said that she was confident that somebody had been working on her and had ruined her health.

"A surgical operation caused me to lose my health," she said, "and for that reason I shot at Dr. McCoy. I am perfectly sane now, but sometimes I am subject to spells, during which I remember but faintly what has been going on. During one of these trances I am sure a wedding ceremony was performed and my name was taken away from me. I am Elnora Doyle. I live with my mother, but my name is Elnora Doyle."

When Dr. Doyle was told that the woman said that she was his wife he emphatically denied that that was the case. "The woman is absolutely crazy," he said: "I treated her last summer and know that what I say is the truth. She often came to me and said that someone had put a 'hoodoo' spell over her. One day she came to me and said: 'You took my name away from me.' After that she came to me frequently and bothered me at various times by asserting that I wanted to marry her. I told her mother about this and threatened to institute proceedings in lunacy against her if she did not prevail upon her to cease worrying me. There is no truth in what she said about her being my wife. I am not married, and have no idea of getting married at present."

* * *

Of Morose Temperament.

Miss Schafer is the daughter of Mrs. Catherine Schafer, living at 1513 Jackson street, and is thirty-four years of age. Mrs. Schafer is distracted over the action of her daughter.

"I believe that my daughter is insane," she said, "though she appears to have occasional lucid intervals. Last summer she was so affected by her malady that I was about to swear out a warrant for her arrest, charging her with lunacy. However, I did not have the heart to do this, and, instead, had her placed in the Sisters of Mercy Hospital at Jeffersonville. Several days ago she was taken from the hospital under the belief that she was cured, I do not know what has affected her mind. She was not afflicted with any bodily ailment. I am under the impression that constant, self-inflicted seclusion from her friends during her whole life has unbalanced her mentally. She was of a morose temperament, and, instead of joining her friends in their outings, theater parties, etc., she remained at home always and brooded over her life."

Woman's Club Elect Officers.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Mont Eagle Womans' Association elected officers to-day as follows: President, Mrs. M. B. Pilcher, Nashville; first vice president, Mrs. Carre, New Orleans; second vice president, Mrs. Robert Allison, Memphis; secretary, Mrs. A. J. Lyon, Clarksville; treasurer, H. W. Morgan, Nashville; chairman of Decoration Committee, Miss Lou McCpa, Alabama. Mrs. D. L. Wharton, Alabama, was elected honorary vice president for life.

DRUG DEALERS

Want Manufacturers To Observe Food Law.

ASK TO BE HELD BLAMELESS UNDER ITS OPERATION.

LOCAL WHOLESALERS WAITING FOR COMMISSION'S ACTION.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS.

Wholesale drug dealers all over the country are taking an active interest in the pure food law which was passed at the last session of Congress, and which becomes effective January 1, 1907. One of the leading houses in the country has addressed a circular letter to all the manufacturers from which it purchases goods in which it asks the policy of the various manufacturers concerning goods in the stock of the house. The letter contains the following paragraphs:

Should we have on hand when the law takes effect articles of your manufacture or which we bought of you that do not comply with the requirements of the law, will you guarantee to hold us and our customers harmless under the law, or will you accept the return of such articles and supply us in their place articles which do comply with the law?

It is clearly apparent that the enforcement of this law will cause much inconvenience to the trade and to you as manufacturers, but as dealers, we feel that we should take the necessary precautions to avoid its violations.

Local wholesale druggists have taken no such action as yet, although they said yesterday that they surely would comply with the law in its provisions as it respected their business.

* * *

Will Comply With Law.

"We will lay low," said M. C. Peter, president of the Peter-Neat-Richardson Drug Company, yesterday, "until we find what rules will be promulgated and then we will comply with them. The law does not aim at oppressing any particular conducted in a legitimate way, and we have no fear but that things will adjust themselves."

William A. Robinson, of the Robinson-Pettet Drug Company, was shown a copy of the letter from which the extract is taken.

"We have done nothing like that yet," said he, "although as soon as we find out what will have to be done we will take steps to comply with the requirements of the law. It is getting now so that there are so many laws that a man has to be a pretty good lawyer to make a good business man."

Drugs, as defined in the new law, include "all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoela, or National Formulary, for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals."

According to the new law, drugs shall be deemed to be adulterated:

* * *

Quality Must Be Stated.

If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, or National Formulary, it differs from its standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, or National Formulary, official at the time of investigation. Provided that no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia, or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, or National Formulary.

If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

They shall be deemed to be misbranded—

If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article.

If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such a package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta cucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

Druggists do not lose sight of the fact that the law applies only to interstate business and speak of it when its provisions are called to their attention. State laws in most States, however, they say, are strict enough to make violation of the law very difficult.

The Pure Food Commission, consisting of Dr. H. W. Wiley, for the Department of Agriculture, James L. Gerry, for the Treasury Department, and Director S. N. D. North, for the Department of Commerce and Labor, will be in session in the offices of the Board of Trade of New York in the third week in September. In outlines of questions that have been prepared by the commission on which suggestions will be called for from those interested is included the group that follows. The hearing of those who wish to be heard by the commission on that group will take place on September 19. The outlined questions are:

Drug adulteration and misbranding—(1) Definition of "imitation"; (2) Application of the standards of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary; (3) Method of stating proportion or quantity of alcohol and of other ingredients required to be named in drugs, including the size of letters, etc.; (4) Method of stating strength, quality or purity when not the same as in the Pharmacopoeia; (5) Method of stating the professed standard of quality under which a drug is sold.

MILK DEALERS FINED IN ORDINANCE COURT.

For selling milk said to be deficient in solids, A. Fineberg, of 618 Preston street, and F. Hildebrand, of 1603 Preston street, were each fined $20 in the Ordinance Court yesterday afternoon. S. Kaelin, of 1430 Preston street, and B. S. Klein, of 800 West St. Catherine street, were each fined $20 on the charge of selling adulterated milk. Fines of $5 each were imposed on the Central Consumers' Company and the Fidelity Trust Company for violations of the weed ordinance.

BROKEN RIBS

Accident Befalls S. J. Schwalk In City Hall Elevator.

MACHINE OPERATED BY UNKNOWN NEGRO CHILD.

REGULAR BOY AND SUBSTITUTE BOTH OFF DUTY.

G. SATTERWHITE TO RESCUE.

Lying prone on his back on top of the slowly descending cage in the elevator shaft at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Simon J. Schwalk, a painter, fifty-two years old, screamed piteously for help. His cries so startled the diminutive negro in charge of the elevator that he threw the lever to center, causing the car to stop midway between the second and third floors. In some way he managed to throw open the door leading from the elevator onto the second floor of the City Hall, and by dint of much squeezing succeeded in wriggling out through the narrow space between the floor of the car and the top of the door. He then held by his hands and dropped to the floor several feet below, scudding away through the hall and into the open before the startled spectators, attracted by the screams of Mr. Schwalk, could ascertain the little negro's name.

Mr. Schwalk had ascended on the elevator to the third floor, intending to visit the office of the Building Inspector. When the third floor was reached the little negro threw open the sliding iron door and Mr. Schwalk stepped out into the hall. In so doing the hem of his coat caught on the projecting latch of the cage door and he was thrown backward. The elevator was already on its downward journey and Mr. Schwalk fell through the opening, alighting on the top of the slowly descending car. Had he not clutched the sloping roof of the cage he would have rolled from his position and been plunged to death on the stone floor of the basement sixty feet below. In his struggle to maintain his position he kicked a hole through the top of the elevator, and his right leg protruded through the opening.

* * *

Satterwhite To the Rescue.

Among the first persons attracted to the scene by the screams of Mr. Schwalk was George G. Satterwhite, a clerk in the office of the City Engineer. He ran to the edge of the railing on the third floor overlooking the elevator shaft, and immediately grasped the situation. Schwalk was making frantic efforts to extricate his right leg from the hole in the roof of the elevator car, and each movement of his body brought him nearer the edge of the roof.

Shouting to Mr. Schwalk to cease his struggles, Mr. Satterwhite climbed over the railing and cautiously lowered himself until his feet came in contact with the roof of the cage. In falling Mr. Schwalk had injured his back and was unable to assist himself. Mr. Satterwhite extricated the injured man's leg from the hole in the roof of the car, and through this hole lowered himself to the floor of the elevator. After shouting up a warning to Mr. Schwalk to cling tight to the roof, Mr. Satterwhite threw the lever off center and allowed the car to descend until the roof was on a level with the second floor. He then stopped the car and Mr. Schwalk, still screaming, was carried from his perilous position into the office of the Board of Public Works by Roger McGrath and Frederick Miller.

* * *

Suffered Great Pain.

By this time almost every attache about the City Hall had reached the scene, and Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer, began an examination of Mr. Schwalk's injuries. Mr. Schwalk complained of his back, and so excruciating was the pain which he appeared to suffer that Dr. Allen was unable to make a thorough examination. After administering a hypodermic injection, he ordered that a carriage be secured to convey Mr. Schwalk to his home. The injured man was carried in a chair to the carriage. He said he lived at 624 East Breckinridge street, and was driven to that address.

No one about the City Hall was able to give the name of the little negro who was operating the elevator at the time of the accident. Jacob Harstern, the regular elevator boy at the City Hall, was off duty yesterday, attending the funeral of his aunt, and the person who was acting in his stead had stepped into one of the offices in the basement to get a drink of water. It was during his absence that Mr. Schwalk entered the elevator and found the little negro in charge.

One of the janitors at the City Hall, following the accident, said that the negro boy had been about the hall shining shoes. The janitor had noticed him about the elevator on several occasions and had ordered him away. The boy wore short trousers and did not appear to be more than nine or ten years old.

Following the casual examination made by Dr. Allen he announced that Mr. Schwalk had probably suffered a severe sprain of the back, and that he may have sustained an injury to one of the floating ribs on the left side.

Capt. Weller, of the Board of Public Works, preceded Mr. Schwalk to his home in a carriage and found Dr. Rapp, the family physician, already there. Capt. Weller also summoned Dr. August Schachner, the surgeon, and the two made an examination of Schwalk's injuries, ascertaining that he had suffered two broken ribs.

J. W. O'BANNON PURCHASES FORTY COTTAGES IN BUNCH.

All Near Cabbage Patch and Are Taken Over As An Investment.

One of the largest single sales of real estate in the last few weeks was that of forty-six cottages to J. William O'Bannon, of the Nall & Williams Tobacco Company, through Thomas Bohannon & Co. Forty of these cottages, all of which are situated near the Cabbage Patch, on Hill street, and Ormsby avenue, between Eighth, Ninth and Tenth streets, were attached to the Allhands' estate. The other six were owned by Dr. C. K. Crawford. The cottages all are near the factory of the tobacco company with which Mr. O'Bannon is connected, and were purchased by him as an investment. Although the purchase price is withheld, it is understood that the deal involved something between $25,000 and $30,000.

Hip Badly Bruised.

While working on the car tracks on Hancock street, between Chestnut and Gray streets, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, John Dover, a track repairer for the Louisville Railway Company, was struck on the hip by a falling rail. He was taken to St. Anthony's Infirmary, where his injury was dressed by Dr. John Buschemeyer. His hip was badly bruised.

EXEMPTION

From Taxation Granted Three Manufacturing Firms.

UNDER PROVISION OF NEW CITY ORDINANCE.

NO ACTION IN REGARD TO SALOONS OPENING SUNDAY.

OPINION EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Three manufacturing concerns, all of which were recently put in operation in Louisville, were yesterday granted a five years' exemption from taxes by Louis Summers, City Assessor. The exemption was granted under the terms of an ordinance, passed by the General Council with a view to encouraging the establishment of new manufacturing concerns in Louisville.

Those concerns which secured exemptions yesterday are as follows: The National Ice Cream Company, with a plant on the south side of Broadway, between First and Second streets; The Falls City Tannery Company, with a plant at Twelfth and Lexington streets, and The Louisville Pottery Company, with a plant at 2122 Preston street.

The plant of the National Ice Cream Company was put in operation August 11. Charles A. Heuser is secretary and treasurer, and the concern is capitalized at $60,000. The Falls City Tannery, recently incorporated, has a capital stock of $150,000. J. C. Hegewald is president of the company, and a number of Milwaukee capitalists are interested.

S. O. Snyder is president of the Louisville Pottery Company, which is capitalized at 150,000. The company has purchased the plant formerly operated by John Bauer, but has purchased property at Floyd and Lee streets, to which site the plant will gradually be moved.

MAY BE GIVEN TO-DAY.

City Attorney's Opinion As To the Saloons Opening Sunday.

Judge A. E. Richards, City Attorney, continues reticent regarding the latest proposed move of the saloon men. He declined to discuss the matter yesterday. The Board of Public Safety, however, will likely be governed by his advice in the matter. If Judge Richards informs the members of the Board of Public Safety that it is unlawful for the saloon men to throw open their saloon doors Sunday for the sale of soft drinks and cigars, it is likely that arrests will follow the proposed action. Judge Richards also declined to discuss the Sunday theater question yesterday.

A meeting of Mayor Paul C. Barth, Judge A. E. Richards and members of the Board of Public Safety was held in the City Attorney's office Wednesday night, but no conclusion was arrived at, it is said. Considerable doubt is being expressed by some of the city officials as to whether it will be lawful to proceed against the saloon men who open their saloons for the sale of soft drinks and cigars only on Sunday. A prominent attorney said yesterday afternoon that the attitude taken by Judge John McCann in the Sunday theater cases makes conviction for those saloon men who propose to keep open Sunday extremely doubtful. It is said that the ruling of Judge McCann may be such that an appeal cannot be taken.

James B. Smith, chairman of the Board of Public Safety, said yesterday that he expected an official opinion from the City Attorney on the Sunday theater matter and in the saloon cases to-day.

* * *

City Contracts Awarded.

Contracts for materials for the fiscal year of 1906 were awarded by Frederick Bishop, City Buyer, yesterday as follows: Pat Bannon Company, sewer pipe and tile; Drummond Manufacturing Company, cast and wrought iron; Louisville Gas Company, coke for fire department; J. B. Speed & Co., cement and lime; American Ice and Storage Company, ice; Louisville Brick Company, brick; Samuel H. Newbold, coal.

The contracts, in each instance, were awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

* * *

Last Day of Grace.

Thomas Shelley, City Tax Receiver, announced yesterday that he will receive money in payment of current tax bills for the fiscal year of 1906 up to 4 o'clock this afternoon without penalty and costs. After that hour the penalty and costs, which in each case are heavy, will have to be paid. It is likely that in order to escape the added cost of delay there will be a rush of taxpayers in the City Tax Receiver's office to-day.

Samuel M. Wilhite, City Controller, has turned over to the City Tax Receiver about 3,000 bills, all of which are long overdue.

* * *

Bids On Street Improvements.

Sealed proposals for new asphalt street construction, amounting in all to about $15,000, will be opened by the Board of Public Works to-day at noon. The streets to be constructed of asphalt are Bayly avenue from Frankfort to Field avenues and Olive street from Dumesnil street to Woodland avenue. The cost of improvements is to be borne by persons owning property along the line of the streets to be improved.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday: John F. Speckmann and Mary Bell Stafford, Willie W. Wallace and Annie Hoffman, Arthur Jones Russell and Joy P. Howard.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

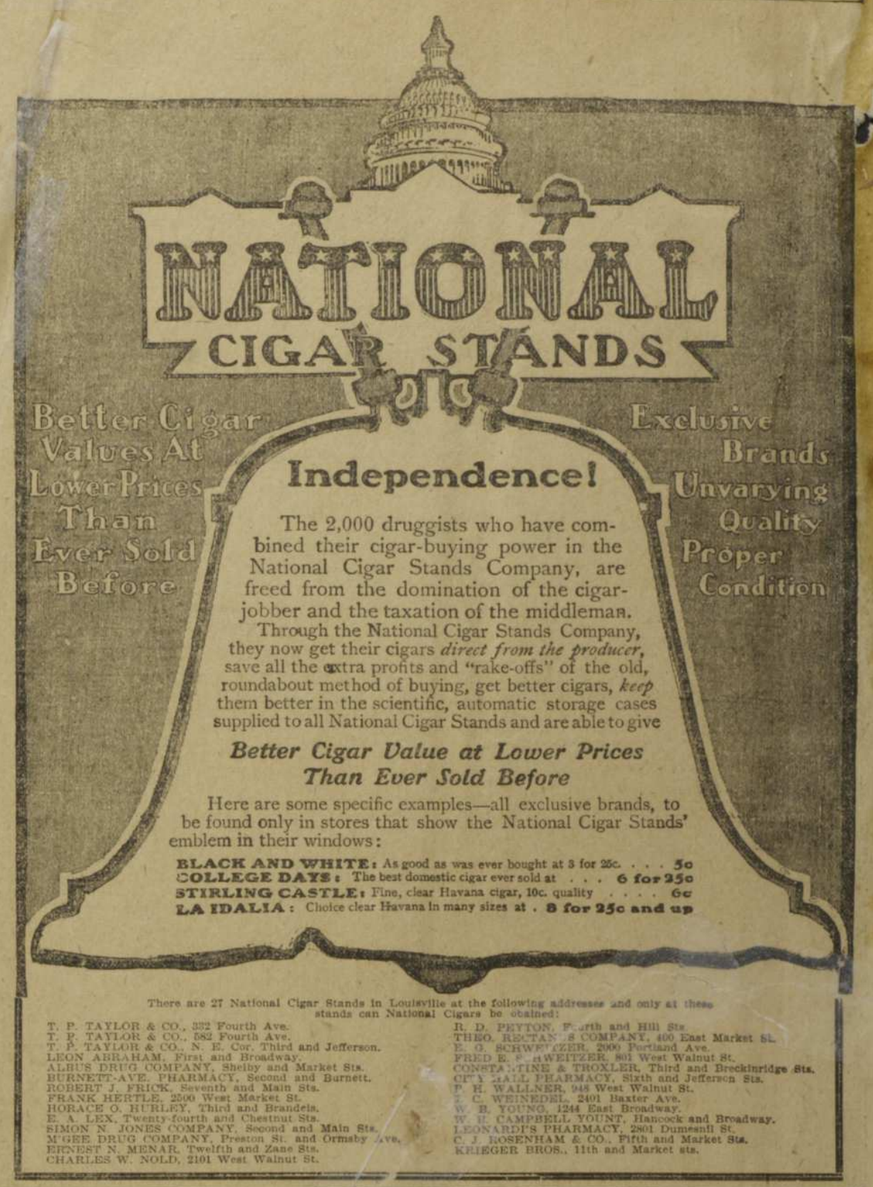
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

$17 ROUND TRIP
BALTIMORE
Via B. & O. S-W.
SEPTEMBER 8, 9; RETURN 17.
3 Daily Trains—Office 4th and Main.

WEBER PIANOS
Crippen-Allen Piano Co.
Fourth Ave. ....Opposite Post-office.

Haldeman Warehouse,
S. W. Cor 3d and Green.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Household Goods $1.50 to $5 per Mo.
Boxes in Vault 25c to 50c per Mo.



LAST DAY
OF THE
Mother's Bread
POPULARITY CONTEST FOR AUGUST.
All ballots must be in the office of the Whiteside Bakery by 6 p. m. to-day.
$150.00 in Gold Distributed To-morrow, Sept. 1.
READ THIS PLAN
Save the labels from Mother's Bread and the other breads made by the Whiteside Bakery, and when you have 100 take them to your grocery or the Whiteside Bakery, Fourteenth and Maple streets, and in exchange get a certificate, good for a handsome premium. In addition get two voting coupons, good for 100 votes each. One coupon can be voted for anyone, yourself or your friend, during any monthly contest. The other coupon can be voted only in the grand final contest in December, when $1,500 will be given away.
WATCH FOR SUBSTITUTIONS.
THE VOTE TO DATE IS AS FOLLOWS:

MISS EMMA ADOLFF, 111 Beckett street, Ohio Falls, Ind.	7,700
MISS MARGUERITE EILER, 3003 Greenwood avenue	4,300
MR. GEO. FLEISCHER, 1634 E. Spring st., New Albany	3,800
MISS JENNIE WRIGHT, 84 Vincennes street, New Albany	3,500
MISS M. J. CARROLL, Twenty-sixth and Madison	2,100
MASTER JAMES CURLEY, 125 Fourth street	2,000
MRS. L. FILLY, 601 Twenty-eighth street	1,700
MR. JOE MURPHY (with J. W. Wentzel), Twenty-first and Portland	1,500
MISS RUTH WENTZ, 418 Third street, New Albany	1,500
MRS. G. MALOW, 1527 Preston street	700
MISS BLANCH BURNETT, 1227 Delaware street	500
MR. LOUIS M'HUGH, 1146 Maple street	500
MR. LEE BURKE, 1124 Seventeenth street	200
MR. DOWNEY CARROLL, 734 Zane street	200
MISS LILLIE GREEN, 1238 Delaware street	100
MISS FLORENCE NEAT, 1318 Thirteenth street	100
MRS. KAELIN, 852 East Market street	100

BECOMING A MOTHER

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of Mother's Friend during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Iron and Wire
FENCES
WINDOW GUARDS,
STALL GUARDS,
IRON HAY RACKS,
STEEL FEED TROUGHS,
WEATHER VANES,
Etc., Etc.
Dow Wire & Iron Works
Office and Factory, Franklin and Buchanan.
Salesrooms, 730 W. Market street.

The TONIC that TONES—Wintersmith's.


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Nothing more appreciated than a box of our fresh Chocolates and Bonbons. Goods carefully packed and shipped by express to any point.
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Power Transmission Machinery.
Sole Agents for Dodge Mfg. Co.
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SHAFTING
HANGERS.
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